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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1515)

Name of Candidate	Rishabh singh		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng.	Registration Number	
Center	online	Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explain the meaning of off-budget borrowings and its role in helping the government raise funds for various expenditures. Also, comment on its desirability. **(150 words) 10**

बजटेतर उधारी (ऑफ-बजट बॉरोइंग्स) का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए और विभिन्न व्ययों के लिए धन जुटाने में सरकार की सहायता करने में इसकी भूमिका का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी वांछनीयता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Off budget borrowing refers to a practice whereby the central government does not directly take loans rather it encourages a public institution to raise the loans.

Role in raising funds

① Due to pandemic, collection of direct & indirect taxes have been low, and govt. borrowings have been high, in this context off budget borrowing helps in boosting expenditure by public sector when the further borrowing directly) can deteriorate the funds of the centre.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) It can help the govt. focus on core issue of fighting the pandemic.

Desirablity - Yes

(1) When the borrowings by govt is already huge because of emergency, it provides relief to the govt. through indirect financing.

Desirability - No

(1) The fiscal deficit is not mentioned in the budget
(2) used to bypass FRBM Act
(3) Can make the monetary policy ineffective.
(4) lack of parliamentary scrutiny.
(5) Can cause inflation.

Fiscal space in time of pandemic is being created through Asset monetisation plan

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. It is argued that genetically modified food crops are required to ensure food security of India. Examine in view of concerns regarding introduction of GM crops. (150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत की खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आनुवंशिक रूप से संशोधित खाद्य फसलों की आवश्यकता है। जी.एम. फसलों की शुरूआत से संबंधित चिंताओं के आलोक में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Genetically modified crops are one whose genetic structure is changed through use of biotechnology such that a desired quality in the plant / crop is obtained for eg being pest resistant or drought resistant.

Current status of GM crops

① only use of BT cotton is allowed.
② BT-Brinjal & BT mustard is not allowed for cultivation.
③ monitoring by Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee
④ standards set by FSSAI.

GM crop for food security

① It is believed that the population will stabilize by 2050, therefore till 2050 there will

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

be increased demand of food, which can be fulfilled by GM crops

(2) Due to climate change, droughts are becoming frequent, drought resistant crops will ensure safety of food even at times of drought.

(3) Will increase yield.

Concerns regarding use of GM crop

(1) disturbs the natural ecosystem.

(2) unhealthy to human - consumption may cause cancer

(3) disturbs the food chain.

(4) may lead to contamination of groundwater.

(5) may raise cost of production

(6) GM crops are banned in many countries hence exports by India of such crop will not be acceptable. There is need to enhance the production through scheme like Soil Health Card, Kisan Credit Card, PM Paramparagat Yojna, Organic farming.

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3. India's price intervention policies to support its agricultural sector not only create a broken system but also complicate matters related to international trade rules. Critically discuss. (150 words) 10

अपने कृषि क्षेत्र का समर्थन करने के लिए भारत की मूल्य हस्तक्षेप नीतियां न केवल एक अप्रभावी व्यवस्था का निर्माण करती हैं बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार नियमों से संबंधित मामलों को भी जटिल बनाती हैं। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

India's interventions in the agricultural sector through schemes like MSP, Fair & Remunerative Price, State Advisory Price, subsidies to fertilisers, PM AASHA etc.

How it creates broken system?

1. it benefits cultivation of crops that are not geographically suited in the area for eg rice cultivation in ~~rice~~ Punjab.
2. it benefits only the medium & large farmers.
3. Yield is low because of lack of suitability of the crop in the area.
4. it creates wastages.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

⑤ reduces pvt. incentive to invest.

Concerns related to international trade

① At WTO, India is forced to remove the subsidy

② It is against the Amber Box subsidy & Deminimus level is breached.

③

However, India's argument remains that the subsidies given are not to distort the trade rather to ensure food security. It is also given so that the most vulnerable population i.e. the farmers get adequate security.

As for the argument of broken system exists, direct procurement of rice & wheat from the farmers is essential to maintain PDS shops.

Agriculture Infrastructure fund can be utilised for developing efficient backwards & forward linkage

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. India has an opportunity to become a leading global food supplier provided it has an efficient supply chain and the right marketing strategies. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

भारत के पास एक अग्रणी वैश्विक खाद्य आपूर्तिकर्ता बनने का अवसर है बशर्ते उसके पास एक कुशल आपूर्ति श्रृंखला और सही विपणन रणनीति हो। विशदीकरण कीजिए।

India is 2nd largest producer of horticulture, 2nd largest producer of fisheries, largest producer of milk, rice, banana etc. This shows that India's capability in becoming global food supplier.

Supply chain

① Supply chain refers to the process that is involved from the farm gate to the market.

② Supply chain will reduce the post harvest losses which is 90,000 Crore at present time.

③ Cold chain supply will ensure larger transportation of milk, tomato and other perishable product.

(4) Supply chain that is efficient will increase farmer's income who will be encouraged to cultivate the crop.

Right marketing strategy

(1) Marketing needs to be done through proper grading sorting of product

(2) marketing through Mega Food Product and formalisation of Micro Food Enterprise and one District one Product will help in efficient marketing.

(3) advertisement in form of 'Brand India' needs to be done.

(4) quality assurance needs to be done.

Exports can be promoted through APEDA, MPEDA under ministry of commerce so that India becomes global food supplier.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Land banks are increasingly gaining prominence in India to encourage land-use efficiency and enable economic growth. In this context, discuss the benefits of a land bank and state the concerns associated with it.
(150 words) 10

भूमि उपयोग दक्षता को प्रोत्साहित करने और आर्थिक वृद्धि को सक्षम बनाने के लिए भूमि बैंक भारत में तेजी से प्रमुखता प्राप्त कर रही हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भूमि बैंक के लाभों तथा इससे संबंधित चिंताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Land banks are a method of monetisation of asset. Land banks provide for usage of land that is owned by govt. sector to the private sector. Here transfer of rights takes place but not ownership.

Benefits of land banks

① unutilised land is being brought under usage.
② increases economic activity.
③ efficient utilisation of resource.
④ pvt sector will bring innovation, efficiency in usage of land.
⑤ creates employment opportunity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) will help in Ease of doing business.

(7) Pvt sector has not to start from a scratch, thereby pvt sector will be interested in using such asset.

Concerns

(1) service offered by pvt sector using land of government can be of high price

(2) It can promote bureaucratic red tapism

(3) It can lead to regulation issue.

(4) sufficient grievance redressal mechanism is missing.

(5) land is a sensitive issue and its transfer to pvt sector may not be accepted by the public

Kelkar committee recommendation

an PPP system needs to be incorporated i.e setting up of tribunals & effective outside regulators.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Desertification has been described as one of the greatest environmental challenges of our time and climate change is making it worse. Discuss. (150 words) 10

मरुस्थलीकरण को वर्तमान समय की सबसे बड़ी पर्यावरणीय चुनौतियों में से एक के रूप में वर्णित किया गया है तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन इसे और बदतर बना रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Desertification is defined as a phenomenon whereby the soil loses its health & the land is rendered useless.

Desertification- greatest challenge

① According to UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) 1.9 billion people are affected annually due to desertification.

② 35% of land of India is prone to desertification.

③ It creats threat to food security as land for agriculture can get desertified.

④ It is slowly and spreading, unlike other disaster which can be controlled by efficient

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

relief & rescue operation, desertification has long term impact.

Climate change making it worse

① Climate change has led to increased frequency of droughts.

② soil erosion due to wind action can be attributed to climate change.

③ the heavy concentration of rainfall in some area due to climate change is also rendering the land useless.

④ it is further aggravating the problem - most affected are the small & marginal farmer.

COP at Delhi of UNCCD has led to adoption of Drought toolbox which needs to be implemented efficiently along with watershed management so as to ensure Land Degradation Neutrality.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. In the context of intellectual property rights, discuss the advantages and disadvantages of releasing projects under an 'Open Source' license.
(150 words) 10

बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के संदर्भ में, 'ओपन सोर्स' लाइसेंस के तहत परियोजनाओं को जारी करने के लाभ और हानियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India is ranked at 40th/60 (country) in the International IPR Index.

Open source license - is basically availability of software for the access of the public

Advantages

① promotes innovation
② beneficial to government - will make governance easy & transparent
③ useful for Startups
④ diverse range of software products are available.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Disadvantages

① Cyber security issue

② Many softwares are not compatible to run in open source ~~platf~~ programs.

③ Lack of user friendliness.

There is need to reducing risk to vulnerables and protecting rights of all stakeholders

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. "Indian space sector has been dominated by a single umbrella of government and government institutions." In light of the statement, discuss the significance of Indian Space Association in providing an impetus to space technology in India. (150 words) 10

"भारतीय अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्रक पर सरकार की एकमात्र संस्था का प्रभुत्व रहा है।" इस कथन के आलोक में, भारत में अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने में भारतीय अंतरिक्ष संघ के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Indian space sector has been largely dominated by ISRO. However, pvt sector are also emerging under Atmanirbhar Bharat Program - InSPACE.

Significance of Indian space Association

① will help ISRO focus on core aspect of space

② will bring innovation & efficiency.

③ can make India regional player for sending / launching of satellite.

④ It can reduce the burden of ISRO as it will be used for sending satellite of other Country like Sri Lanka

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) It can foster an environment of research & development

(6) will improve the credibility of space programme of India

(7) will foster competition which will lead to price cutting mechanism.

(8) will have functional autonomy.

(9) has potential for making Reusable Launch vehicle as done by SpaceX

(10) Commercial flights to space as done by Blue origin is also possible

(11) can hold significance in carrying out mining operation in outer space in near future

ISA brings new light to space sector of India which will be complimented by ~~AnTRIX and In~~ AnTRIX

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Man and machine both have an important role in national security and making urban areas secure. In this context, discuss how technology is a major stakeholder in addressing the internal security challenges of India. (150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और शहरी क्षेत्रों को सुरक्षित बनाने में मानव और मशीन दोनों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रौद्योगिकी किस प्रकार भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा चुनौतियों से निपटने में एक प्रमुख हितधारक है।

India faces internal security challenge in form of left wing extremism, insurgency in North East, radicalisation of youth, overground workers etc that pose threat to national security.

Role of man & hao technology is major stakeholder

① in management of border using CBIMS & BoLD-QIT

② It has enabled the BSF with night goggles and advanced machineries & weapons to counter terrorism

③ for urban areas – IFLOWS have been launched for urban floods.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Efficient patrolling because of technology like CCTV camera etc

Role of machine & hao technology is major stakeholder

(1) UAVs are available to the CRPF under SAMADHAN

(2) use of drones for monitoring of border.

(3) use of artificial intelligence & machine learning to tackle

(4) use of technology like cyberdome to protect against internet threats.

(5) LIDAR is used at the border to prohibit drug & man smuggling.

Hence the machine & man can provide effective solution to internal security problem of India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. National Security Guard (NSG) has emerged as a formidable force equipped to handle various manifestations of terrorism. Discuss the mandate and achievements of this force. **(150 words) 10**

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गार्ड (NSG) एक पराक्रमी बल के रूप में उभरा है जो आतंकवाद के विभिन्न रूपों से निपटने के लिए सुसज्जित है। इस बल के अधिदेश और उपलब्धियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

NSG is a paramilitary force which is also called as 'black cats'. It was formed after 26/11 and primarily aims to Counter terrorism.

Mandate of NSG

1. to carry out anti terror operation
2. to carry out anti hijacking operation
3. it Compliments the CRPF & CISF
4. It supplements the role of BSF
5. to carry out operation on land or water
6. ~~Trained to~~ It is also bordered at the LoC - Line of Control & helps the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Army in carrying out operation against illegal infiltration

Achievement of this force

① creating deterrence against terrorist activity.
② high operational efficiency.
③ maintains secrecy & carries out the operation.
④ highly well skilled personnel making it one of the most important paramilitary force
⑤ carrying out anti terror operation in Jammu & Kashmir very effectively.

Funds devolution to the organisation & further improving the infrastructure will help in making the NSG Commandos the best in the world.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. What do you understand by asset monetisation? Why is it needed in India? In this context, discuss the issues that need to be addressed for the National Monetisation Pipeline to succeed. **(250 words) 15**

परिसंपत्ति मुद्रीकरण से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में इसकी आवश्यकता क्यों है? इस संदर्भ में, उन मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्हें राष्ट्रीय मुद्रीकरण पाइपलाइन के सफल होने के लिए समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है।

The budget has announced the asset monetisation pipeline. It is defined as transfer of rights and not the ownership from the government to the private sector on a contractual basis. Asset monetisation include

- National Monetisation Pipeline
- Monetisation of DFC (Dedicated Freight Corridor)
- Monetisation of land.

Need for asset monetisation

① effective utilisation of resources

Whereby many govt. projects are lying idle and do not contribute to the economy.. They can be utilised by private sector which will benefit the govt.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Gives fiscal space to govt.

Direct & indirect tax collection has been poor because of pandemic. Asset monetisation will provide govt. sector with much needed funds.

(3)

Existing infrastructure Base

Asset monetisation

proceeds from asset monetisation

New infra project

(4) other reason

- employment generation
- will create multiplier economy
- will revive the slowdown
- beneficial to other sector like cement & steel.
- Realising goal of 5 trillion economy
- funds will be available for National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Needs to be addressed

① proper valuation of project needs to be done.

② red tapism needs to be reduced so that pvt. sector can perform efficiently.

③ Ease of doing business needs to be promoted like land acquisition, enforceability of contract.

④ Pvt sector has interest only in some sectors like 4 lane highway, there is a need for making other sector attractive too.

⑤ Grievance readressal mechanism needs to be addressed.

⑥ Tribunal needs to be set up for fast disposal of case.

⑦ Cost of service should not be too high so that it becomes unaffordable for common man.

Kelkar committee recommendation on PPP model needs to be followed for realising the goal of 4P (as mentioned by PM Modi) - 4th P stands for people

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. What is social stock exchange (SSE)? Discuss the need for setting up of SSEs and key challenges in their effective implementation. **(250 words) 15**
सोशल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज (SSE) क्या है? SSEs की स्थापना की आवश्यकता और उनके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में विद्यमान प्रमुख चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Social stock exchange can be defined as a platform whereby NGOs or Non profit entities can raise funds for a social sector like education, health etc. other country like UK has SSE.

Need for SSE

① reduces regional inequality by working in the rural area

② reduces govt. burden to provide benefits to the vulnerable. Here the civil society plays important role in carrying out the development.

③ the pandemic has raised issue regarding the need for higher expenditure by state on health sector, through SSE other sectors will not get ignored

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) the civil societies can bring new innovation & technology to improve social indicators which are lacking due to bouracratic apathy.

(5) will bring transparency in working of civilsocietys

(6) will improve availability of funds.

(7) will improve the skill development & technical coefficient of the civil societies.

Key challenges

(1) misutilisation of funds is possible

(2) Circular lending by private sector.

(3) can be used to spread propaganda or for religious conversion.

(4) such civil society generally work in urban area, thereby rural or urban get does not get minimised.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Civil societies can bypass the FCRA and FEMA guidelines.

(6) corruption issue can arise.

(7) similar to insider trading in stock exchange similar unfair means for revenue collection can be done through SSE.

(8) small organisations will be left out of the process of getting listed.

(9) issue of digital illiteracy & digital divide will create hindrance in implementation.

(10)

SEBI needs to prepare effective & efficient guidelines by taking into consideration some of the world's best practice for

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. In the context of India, highlight the importance of agriculture extension. What are the challenges faced in provisioning of agriculture extension services? How does the National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET) address these issues? **(250 words) 15**

भारत के संदर्भ में, कृषि विस्तार के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। कृषि विस्तार सेवाओं के प्रावधान में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? कृषि विस्तार और प्रौद्योगिकी पर राष्ट्रीय मिशन (NMAET) इन मुद्दों का कैसे समाधान करता है?

Agriculture extension refers to application of research & scientific findings to the farm field. It tends to reduce the gap between lab & land. It tends to empower the farmer & improve rural economy.

Importance of agricultural extension

① It will improve the farmer's income which is approx 6000 Rs/month.

② Small & marginal farm holders constitute 85% of the total farmers. Innovative techniques are needed for making profit on scattered & fragmented land because economy of scale is not available.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ India is facing problem of ground water depletion (15 cm/year in Punjab), agriculture extension can improve efficiency of irrigation.

④ It will improve the backward & forward linkages.

⑤ efficient use of fertilizer & pesticide.

⑥ will help in countering sanitary & phytosanitary measure imposed by western countries.

Challenges faced

① lack of awareness among the farmer.

② lack of funds available to Indian Council of Agricultural Research

③ Krishi Vigyan Kendra lacks in funds, infrastructure

④ lack of willingness on part of the farmer to incorporate new changes because cultivation of crop for farmer is a sentimental issue.

⑤ poor R&D culture in the country & lack of private sector participation

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

National Mission on Agricultural Extension

1. improving awareness among the farmers.
2. encouraging private sector to participate in research.
3. empowering KVK and ICAR
4. encouraging private colleges to carry out research in agricultural field.
5. adopting of best practices all around the globe & encouraging farmer to do the ~~same~~ incorporate the practice
6.

National Mission on Agriculture Extension seeks to make agriculture more sustainable and efficient.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Clearly delineate the 'employment problem' that India currently faces. Also, explain the fundamental reasons behind existence of this problem. **(250 words) 15**

भारत वर्तमान समय में जिस 'रोजगार समस्या' का सामना कर रहा है, उसे स्पष्ट रूप से निरुपित कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या के अस्तित्व के मूल कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

National Skill Report highlights that the employability of Indians is at 46%. There has been rise in the unemployment because of the pandemic which is clear from the reverse migration and high demand for MGNREGA from almost all the states.

Employment problem | fundamental reason.

① low skill of the people - which is not at par with the required skill by the private sector.

② lack of labour intensive sector :- manufacturing sector contributes to only 15% of the employment.

③ high informal sector: there is informalisation of work force. ILO reports 80% informal sector in India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) MSME sector are not able to have the economy of scale.

(5) lack of availability of loan due to poor state of banks - MUDRA loans are unavailable.

(6) Labour laws - which became hindrance in expansion of industries & recruitment of people

(7) lack of academia - industry linkage

(8) lack of effective regulation of private sector post LPG reforms.

(9) lack of support to the informal sector by the government.

(10) lack of focus on export - poor implementation of IGST &

(11) States running out of MGNREGA - due to poor budgetary support.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Employment problem

1. High share of informal sector.
2. In service sector, higher share of traditional services like communication & health
3. lack of female labour force participation.
4. rural to urban migration causing feminisation of agriculture.
5. agricultural sector contributes only 15% to GDP & 50% people are employed — there is problem of disguised unemployment.
6. Due to changing technology, the unemployment is also because of not being accomodative of it.

Way Forward | Govt Steps :-

- e Shram portal
- investment in infra through NIP, NABFID
- Codification of Labour laws
- Ease of doing business
- PM Shram Man Dhan Shram Yojna
- Production linked incentive

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Although steps have been taken for integrating the dispersed logistics activities of maritime trade, much more needs to be done to make India a maritime powerhouse. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हालांकि समुद्री व्यापार की विखंडित लॉजिस्टिक गतिविधियों को एकीकृत करने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए गए हैं, फिर भी भारत को एक समुद्री पावरहाउस बनाने के लिए और भी बहुत कुछ किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The logistic cost in India is approximately 14% of GDP whereas for USA it is 6-9% of GDP. Logistic cost refers to the cost incurred in trade & transport.

Integrating dispersed logistic activities of maritime trade

① Maritime trade is important in logistic sector as it is the cheapest way of transport of goods & commodities when compared to road, railway or airway.

② Scheme like Sagarmala has been implemented

- port development
- Coastal community development
- Coastal city development
- Skill development

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

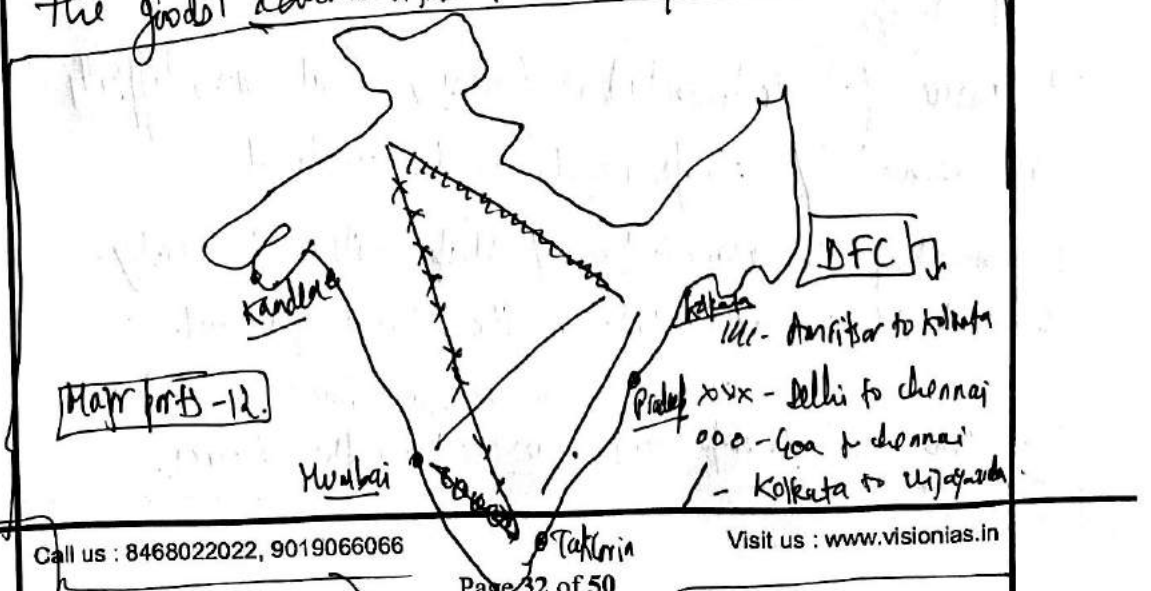
(3) Sagarmala aims to integrate the transportation through maritime, ports will be connected through hinterland.

(4) Implementation of Water Highway Act, 2014

- Jal Marg Vikas Project from Allahabad to Haldia
- NW-2 in Assam, Dhubri

(5) Implementation of Bharatmala so that ports will be integrated with Roadways.

(6) Dedicated freight Corridor (DFC) which will ~~be~~ take the goods commodities to the port.



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Much more needs to be done

① 116 waterways have been identified but only two are functional.

② Need to implement the Major Port Authority Act 2021 in letter & spirit.

③ poor connectivity from states like Bihar, Chattisgarh to the Coastal cities

④ North East region has been left out to a large extent in getting integrated, because of being landlocked.

⑤ Interlinking of river will provide for free movement of ships.

⑥ issue of sedimentation of river that causes difficulty for movement of ships needs to be resolved.

⑦ Boosting the manufacture of ships within the country so that it can accomodate in the low draught level.

To conclude, a maritime powerhouse India will generate high employment, investment & influx of forex.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Accounting for natural capital and ecosystem services is crucial to understand the link between the economy and environment. Discuss with specific references to India's initiatives in this regard. (250 words) 15

अर्थव्यवस्था और पर्यावरण के मध्य संबंध को समझने के लिए प्राकृतिक पूंजी और पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र सेवाओं के लिए लेखांकन महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संबंध में भारत द्वारा की गयी पहलों के विशिष्ट संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Natural capital refers to the natural assets, resources, biodiversity etc.

Ecosystem services are provided in form of

- provisional services - food, fruit etc.
- regulating services - soil, water, air etc
- cultural services - aesthetic, tourism etc

In the quest for economic development the ecosystem is largely compromised which results in large scale ecosystem destruction. This has negative repercussion on the man & wildlife. In order to understand this relation natural capital accounting is done

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Crucial to understand link

① TEEB initiative.

② India is performing Natural Accounting with help of international organisation like IPCC.
- Intergovernmental panel on climate change.

③ National Mission on Strategic knowledge of Climate change - a sub mission under NAPCC is helping in understanding the link of economy & environment.

④ NCAVES - Natural Capital Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem services.

⑤ SEEA - for accounting the link.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Need for accounting

① It studies impact of Climate change.

② policies & regulations are directed in more efficient manner.

③ vulnerable section like women, farmer - impact on their health condition is examined

④ private sector can participate in the economy accordingly.

⑤ Investment from western country is more in such country that give due importance to environment - such accounting can help in enhancing India's credibility & thereby increasing investment.

There is a need to shift focus from GDP to GEP (Global Environment Product) for accounting of natural assets.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Rapid and unplanned urbanisation accompanied by population growth have increased both the risk and impact of natural disasters. Discuss the statement along with adequate measures to address the relevant concerns in India. **(250 words) 15**

जनसंख्या वृद्धि के साथ-साथ तीव्र और अनियोजित शहरीकरण ने प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के जोखिम और प्रभाव दोनों को बढ़ा दिया है। भारत में विद्यमान प्रासंगिक चिंताओं के निवारण हेतु यथोचित उपायों के साथ इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।

It is estimated by 2030 70% of population will live in urban centres. The disasters in urban centres - the recent Chennai & Hyderabad flood are going to get worse if there is not planned urbanisation.

Increasing risk of natural disaster

① Due to concretisation, water has no way left for getting discharged - this results in urban floods.

② Due to urban heat effect the local environment/ climate of urban area gets affected, this also results in ~~the~~ disaster.

③ Frequent cloudburst incidence in uttarakhand eg:- Kedarnath

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Landslides are becoming very frequent because of unplanned urbanization mainly in the Himalayan States of India.

(5) Submerging wetlands leading to flood eg: Gurugram floods

Increasing impact

Due to high population density the impact of natural disaster is very bad especially on the vulnerable section like - women, children & elderly. The rescue & relief operations are also slow because of high population density.

Measures to tackle

(1) urban forestry through Nagar Van scheme eg Warje Forest in Pune to improve the ground water penetration of the rain.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) 3Fs - funds, function & functionary to the urban local body so that the urbanization takes way in planned manner.

(3) Implementation of Smart Cities Program & AMRUT scheme

(4) Wetland Rules 2017 needs to be adhered.

(5) Rurban mission will reduce rural to urban migration & reduce the burden on cities.

(6) focus needs to be on public transport - SATAT initiative, e-vehicle, vehicle scrapping will help in curbing pollution thereby reducing urban heat island effect

(7) Fire safety code, Earthquake proof building, retrofitting, mock drills, etc can help in reducing the impact.

Finance commission has granted 8000 crore for development of new cities and it's essential that the development takes way in well planned & organised manner.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. National Hydrogen Mission can be a game changer for India's rising energy demands. Comment. (250 words) 15
भारत की बढ़ती ऊर्जा मांगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय हाइड्रोजन मिशन एक गेम चेंजर हो सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

National Hydrogen Mission has been announced in the budget of 2021. It seeks to harness energy from the hydrogen in environment friendly mean.

Rising energy demand

① With greater disposable income & the rising middle class population, energy needs are bound to rise in the near future

② Eco survey points out that India has 18% of population but just 6% of energy consumption hence there is large scope and need for energy

③ Improving physical infrastructure like road, railway will also lead to higher demand.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

National Hydrogen Mission - a game changer

① The energy is extracted in three manner

- Grey hydrogen through fossil fuel
- Green hydrogen through electrolysis of water
- Blue H_2 through methane.

② abundance of hydrogen in the country therefore no need for dependance on import and no worry for extinguishing the resource like coal based power plant.

③ Continuous generation of energy throughout day & night unlike solar energy which needs sunlight & cannot function at night time.

④ Clean energy through green & blue hydrogen unlike TPP whereby CO_2, SO_2, Hg etc is released.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Can help in fulfilling the target of 50% renewable by 2030 - as targetted under INDC target of COP 26 at Glasgow summit

(6) Operational cost are not very high.

(7) Indigenous technology for production of energy from hydrogen is available

(8) effective utilisation of land unlike the wind energy whereby wind mills occupy large area & most of the area is unused.

Concerns related to the sector

(1) Most of the energy is derived from the grey hydrogen which is polluting in nature

(2) It is at infant stage and much hand holding is required to make it grow.

However, hydrogen mission will make India realise the goal of Atmanirbhar Bharat

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Despite geo-strategic instability of its region and a keen awareness of the cyber threat it faces, India has made only 'modest progress' in developing its policy and doctrine for cyberspace security. Critically examine.

(250 words) 15

अपने क्षेत्र की भू-रणनीतिक अस्थिरता और इसके समक्ष विद्यमान साइबर खतरों के संबंध में व्यापक जागरूकता के बावजूद, भारत ने साइबरस्पेस सुरक्षा के लिए अपनी नीति और सिद्धांत विकसित करने में केवल 'साधारण प्रगति' की है। समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Cyber Crimes/threats are emerging as 5th sector of warfare after land, air, water & space. It is the use of cyber space to carry out unethical/fraud activity either against individual or the state

Geo strategic instability & keen awareness of cyber threat

① threat comes from country like Pakistan & china.

② Nuclear programme at Kudankulam was attacked by D-track

③ issue of Pegasus.

④ frequent identity & financial fraud.

⑤ Radicalisation of youth in ISIS/terrorist organisation due to neighbour like Pakistan.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India has made only modest Progress

① National Cyber Security Policy, 2013 aimed at skill development of 50,000 workforce which has still not been achieved.

② poor R&D against cyber threats.

③ nuclear power plant still at risk.

However, in the recent years India has also been able to shield itself against the cyber attacks & threats by :-

① protection of critical infrastructure information by NCIIPC

② protection of non critical infrastructure by CERT-In

③ National Cyber Crime Coordination Centre responsible for handling cyber crime.

④ Innovative projects like Cyberdome project whereby a PPP model is used for threat against cyber security

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) ~~Inf~~ National Cyber Security Policy, 2013 has led to greater R&D and awareness generation, also modest number of individuals have been trained.

(6) Cyber Security Cell under SP of every district in Maharastra.

(7) ban on Huawei to carry out 5G trials in India

(8) ban on 200 Chinese apps by GoI.

(9) gathering of information regarding cyber threat by IB, RAW.

(10) Cabinet Committee on Security monitors the cyber security condition of the country.

More encouragement for R&D is required, because Internet of Things - security = Internet of threats

$\boxed{\text{IoT - security = Internet of threats}}$

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Developmental interventions alone cannot play a defining role in the resolution of existing and protracted internal conflicts in various parts of India within a reasonable time frame. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के विभिन्न हिस्सों में व्याप्त और दीर्घकाल से जारी आंतरिक संघर्षों को उचित समय सीमा के भीतर हल करने में केवल विकासात्मक हस्तक्षेप एक निर्णायक भूमिका नहीं निभा सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India faces internal conflict in the form of Maoism / Naxalism in Central & Eastern state, insurgency in North East. Govt offs for developmental as well as use of hard power to suppress such conflicts.

Developmental intervention by Govt

Left wing Extremism

- improving road connectivity
- installation of mobile towers
- grants given to individual who quits LWE.
- Media Action Plan, Civic Action Plan
-

North East Insurgency

Bodo Accord which has following provision:-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- 1500 crore granted for 3 years for development of the region.
- 15 lakh to those who quit the demand for Bodoland & join mainstream.

Shilong Agreement with NNLA

- developmental projects being carried out

Why developmental project alone is not sufficient?

① recent attack on CRPF in Bastar region of chattisgarh

② the ideology of 'annihilation of class enemy' by LWE does not seem to be weaking much.

③ Developmental projects are utilised to launch attack against the police organisation.

What else needs to be done?

① empowering the CRPF with latest technology armored vehicle, etc (through SAMADHAN) as it will create deterrence.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) modernisation of police force so that they can effectively fight against the insurgent element.

(3) winning support of the local is very important.

(4) the financing of the insurgents group needs to be cut down.

(5) action against the insurgent by the organisation will not make them think that state is weak.

(6) Deterrence / violent crackdown is also in favour of Benthams philosophy of Greatest good to greatest no. of people

There needs a mix of hard as well as soft action, the hard actions should only be taken in extreme situation, this is also because India is land of Mahavira, Buddha & Gandhi have believed in achieving aim through non violent method also because an eye for an eye makes the world blind

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1834)

Name of Candidate	RISHABH SINGH		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	
Center	Online	Date	2nd Sept. 2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The Sunga dynasty contributed significantly to the cultural and social development in ancient India. Discuss. (150 words) 10
प्राचीन भारत में सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक विकास में शुंग वंश का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Sunga dynasty was established by Pushyamitra Sunga.
It came into existence after the Maurya dynasty.

Significantly affected Cultural development

(1) Art
Jataka stories were inscribed on the stupas. It was also marked by building of new stupas

(2) Visit of Heliodorus
At times of Bhangbadhra and establishment of pillar at Vidisha affiliated to Vaishnavism

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(3) Allahabad Pillar inscription

which mentions Ashvamedha ceremony performed by Pushyamitra Sunga.

Affecting the social development

(1) Patanjali

Patanjali wrote Maha Bhasya which was a book on Sanskrit Grammar.

(2) Position of Brahmin

Position got further strengthened, lower caste like Shudras rights were deprived.

Thus Sunga dynasty had long lasting social, economic, cultural & political impact on the nation.

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2. Discuss the role of foreign nationals in the Indian freedom struggle during the Gandhian phase. (150 words) 10

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के गांधीवादी चरण के दौरान विदेशी नागरिकों की भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

Role of foreign nationals like George Yale, Henry Cotton, Wedderburn has been significant in pre Gandhian phase similarly in Gandhian phase also foreigners played important role

[Role of foreign nationals]

(1) Annie Besant

(1.1) She started Home Rule Movement in lines of Bal Gangadhar Tilak's movement

(1.2) She became important figure even during Gandhian phase whereby through pamphlets and newspaper New India & Common weal created mass awareness.

(1.3) Founder Indian Liberation Federation

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(2) Charles Andrew

(2.1) Played important role in 2nd RTC

(2.2) He Joined Vaikom Satyagraha.

(3) Verrier Elwin

(3.1) Helped in integrating tribals of NEFA

(3.2) influenced JL Nehru's approach of viewing tribals.

(4) Foreign nationals from countries like South Africa extended their support to Mahatma Gandhi's Cause.

Thus foreigners played crucial role in India's freedom struggle.

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3. Provide an account of the contributions of Ram Manohar Lohia during the Indian freedom struggle and in post-independence India. (150 words) 10
भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान एवं स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में राम मनोहर लोहिया के योगदान का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Ram Manohar Lohia was a socialist political activist who played important role in pre/post independence phase of India.

Role in pre independent India

(1) He was the founder of Congress Socialist Party.

(2) His role in Quit India Movement is v. significant.

(3) He was voice of marginalised & poor in pre independent India

Role in post independent India

(1) Played important role in formation of non Congress govt in Uttar Pradesh.

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(2) Brough up socialist reforms in his constituency.

(3) Played important role in land reform movement of India.

Compassionate, humanistic, and tolerant approach of Lohia was his essential features because of which his contribution to society is immense.

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4. What do you understand by tsunamigenic zones? Giving an account of their global distribution, explain the propagation of tsunamis. **(150 words) 10**
सुनामी जनक क्षेत्रों से आप क्या समझते हैं? उनके वैश्विक वितरण का विवरण देते हुए, सुनामी के संचरण की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Tsunamegenic zones are the which are prone to Tsunamis, here the frequency of occurrence of tsunamis is high.

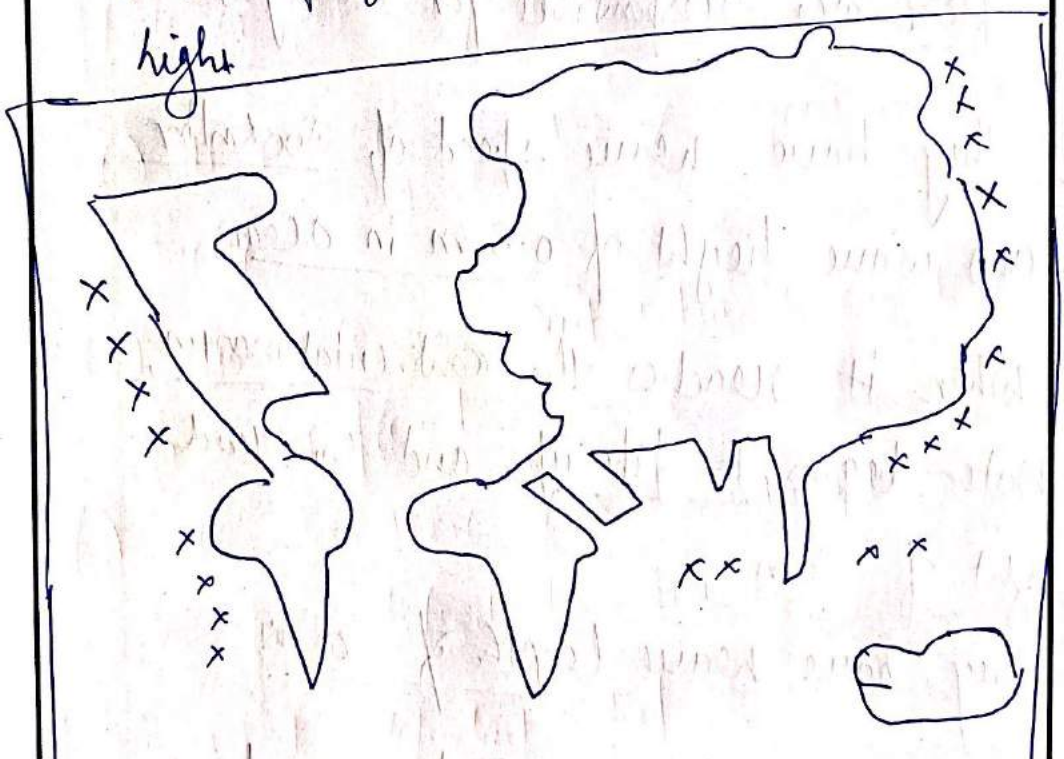

Fig :- Distribution of tsunamic zone.

Distribution is closely associated with
- Pacific ring of fire
- Convergent & Divergent boundary interaction.

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Propagation of tsunami

① Tsunamis are mainly caused because of Earthquakes (EQs). those EQs that causes vertical displacement of ocean floor are responsible for causing tsunamis

② They have wave speed of 800km/hr and wave height of 0.5 m in ocean.

③ When it reaches the continental margin, water begins to pile up, and can reach height of 50m.

④ They have wave length of 200 m.

Survey of India maintains gauges on the ports of India for monitoring tsunami.

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5. What are atmospheric lakes? Highlight their characteristics.
(150 words) 10

वायुमंडलीय झीलें क्या हैं? उनकी विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Atmospheric lakes are long lived pool of water vapour which is currently developed over western Indian ocean.

Characteristics of atmospheric lakes

① Existing over Indian ocean region in equatorial plane, they move slowly because of low wind speed in the region.

② They are narrow bands of dense moisture.

③ They are often rainfall from source to coastline

④ They sometimes form into tropical cyclone

⑤ Climate change increases the formation of atmospheric lake.

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Indian Meteorological Department needs to further study & investigate the phenomenon so as to know its effects on India.

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6. What are polymetallic nodules? Highlight their geographical distribution and state their significance. (150 words) 10

पॉलीमेटेलिक नोड्यूल्स (बहुधात्विक ग्रंथियां) क्या हैं? उनके भौगोलिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनका महत्व बताइए।

Polymetallic nodules are nodules that are rich in magnesium, cobalt, iron etc. They are found along the ocean surface.

Geographical distribution

① Along India's Exclusive Economic Zones.

② Along Mid oceanic Ridges, whereby frequent eruption leads to bringing of metals on the ocean surface.

③ Also found along divergent boundary interaction.

Significance of PMN

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① Economic significance

(1.1) They can be mined because of them containing valuable minerals and metals.

(1.2) They can reduce import dependency.

② Political significance

(2.1) PMN becomes one of the cause for increased water body claim by country

For eg :- china's 9 dash line.

(2.2) It leads to territorial conflict with neighbouring nations.

③ Social significance

Enhanced job opportunities with opportunities available to women.

Deep ocean Mission & Samudrayaan will put India one step forward in exploration of PMN.

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7. What are technical textiles? In view of their significance, discuss the steps taken by the government to promote them in India. (150 words) 10

तकनीकी वस्त्र क्या होते हैं? उनके महत्व को देखते हुए भारत में उन्हें बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Technical textile include wide array of products from helmets, to sanitary pads to gloves etc.

Significance of technical textiles

For women

① It promotes reproductive & menstural health of women which is lacking especially in rural areas.

For road safety

By using of helmets & gloves

other significance
- sports nets, fishing nets
- airbags
- bullet proof Jackets.

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Steps taken by Govt

① Production Linked Incentive for technical textile industry.

② Project SU.RE of Ministry of Textile (Sustainable Resolution)

③ Skill development of workers to be employed in this sector.

④ 100% FDI by Govt in this sector.

⑤ Make in India to promote its production in India.

⑥ Invest in India of Ministry of Commerce to attract investment in technical textile.

Technical textiles thus need to be promoted for ensuring inclusive growth

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8. Discuss the challenges that internal migration creates for urban governance in India. Also, suggest measures to address the same. (150 words) 10

भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन द्वारा शहरी शासन के समक्ष उत्पन्न चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इससे निपटने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

According to Census 2011, there are 450 million internal migrants in India.

Challenges posed by them.

① Urban centres are becoming dumping ground for Unskilled workforce.

② Most of which start living/forming a slum.

③ Children are often engaged in begging.

④ Resource crunch due to increased migrant settlement in the city.

⑤ Increasing poverty - 33% of urban population is BPL.

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[Measures to address them]

① Smart Cities mission to ensure development of all.

② Rurban mission to reduce internal migration.

③ making agriculture a profitable venture through scheme like AKYA (attracting & retaining youth in Agriculture).

④ SMILE scheme for stopping begging.

⑤ Real power need to be granted to ULBs.

For ensuring SDG-11 i.e, Smart Cities, it is necessary to effectively deal with the poverty caused mainly because of internal migrant or else poverty will deal destructively with the Cities

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9. Discuss the various opportunities and challenges posed by globalization on working women in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए वैश्वीकरण द्वारा उत्पन्न विभिन्न अवसरों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Globalisation refers to flow of information, commodity & service across national border, making the world a global village.

Opportunities posed by globalisation

① Increased gig economy

Whereby women can have flexibility of time to work as per her convience.

According to India Skills Report, in gig economy 1 in 5 person in women in India.

② Reduced need of care economics

Availability of Creche facility, online school & tuition classes for children

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③ expression through #Metoo Movement making women's voices heard.

④ Women involved in agriculture are benefitting from initiatives of ICAR by accessing information on smartphone.

Challenges posed

① online sexual harassment.

② opportunities going mainly to the males.

③ trolling on social media.

④ Lack of benefits reaching to lower strata and lower caste women.

Need for making globalization women centric and more humane so that social justice is ensured in society.

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10. Discuss the rationale behind anti-conversion laws in India. Also, state the concerns that have been raised with regard to these laws.

(150 words) 10

भारत में धर्मांतरण विरोधी कानूनों के पीछे निहित तर्कों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इन कानूनों के संबंध में व्यक्त चिंताओं का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Anti conversion law are one that prohibit forcible conversion of a person from one religion to another.

Rationale behind anti Conversion law

① It is against Article 25 that is Right to Religion of a person

② It promotes Unity in Diversity of India.

③ NGOs like Greenpeace have been involved in forcible conversion

④ Conversion can later to Radicalisation of youth & recruitment ~~of~~ to ISIS

⑤ It promotes the phenomenon of

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Love Jihad & Ghar Wapsi

Concerns associated with it

① Difficult to distinguish between genuine conversion & forced conversion.

② Conviction rate in such cases is also v. low.

③ It targets even those NGOs sometimes that are not involved in conversion process.

The strength of India is its diversity, which needs to be respected by respecting other's religion and following principle of Ek Bharat Shresta Bharat

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11. Central Asian contacts had a profound political and cultural impact on India in ancient times. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

प्राचीन काल में मध्य एशियाई संपर्कों का भारत पर गहरा राजनीतिक और सांस्कृतिक प्रभाव पड़ा है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Central Asian contacts can be traced to the Harappan Civilisation which established trade relation with Afghanistan. Over a period of time it had deep political & cultural impact on India.

Political impact of contact with Central Asia

① Spreading of Ashoka's Dhamma through pillar inscription in Central Asia

② Satrap system was popularised because of the contact.

③ Centralised political system existed

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during the times of Kanishka

(4) The contact made India part of the Silk route, which made exports boom for India.

(5) Kings adopted titles like 'Son of Gods' etc, which was seen as a continued trend among the later Hindu kings.

Cultural impact of contact with Central Asia.

(1) Trading of Lapis lazuli, a semi precious stone which was used as Jewellery among the Harappans.

(2) The empire of Ashoka which spread to Central Asia led to bringing of Kharosthi script.

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③ Conversion of Milinda to Buddhism led to literature growth - 'Milinda Panho'.

④ Missionary activity started during Parthians.

⑤ Contact with Kanishka led to birth of Gandhara school of art.

⑥ Gold coins were issued by the rulers.

⑦ Wearing of turbans, boots, etc became popular.

⑧ use of Curtain became popular.

⑨ further proliferation of Caste to accomode foreigner.

Thus, the contact enhanced the diversity of the country.

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12. Governance, during the British rule, was a means of exploitation of India rather than a vehicle of public welfare. Discuss. (250 words) 15

ब्रिटिश राज के दौरान शासन (गवर्नेंस), लोक कल्याण के एक माध्यम के बजाय भारत के शोषण का एक साधन था। विवेचना कीजिए।

British Justified their rule in India by mentioning the rule as 'White mans burden' which was there to bring modernisation in 'uncivilised society'. However, 150 years of British rule turned 'Golden Bird' into a 'starving bird'.

British rule was a mean of exploitation

① Agriculture

(1.1) Bringing of Permanent settlement Ryotwari settlement severly affected the production

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(1.2) mandatory growing of crops like indigo dis-empowered the farmers.

(2) Deindustrialisation

(2.1) kings lost their kingdoms and could not support factories. Also demand for swords, shield etc came down.

(2.2) Railway, though it was introduced by Dalhousie, the investment was particularly favoured from Britain

(2.2.1) Railways was used for quick mobilisation of forces and penetration of British products into the hinterland of the country.

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(3) Police

(3.1) Police was so restructured that it could quickly suppress any revolt.

(4) Army.

(4.1) Post 1857 revolt, army was restructured and used against Indians during Non Cooperation, Civil Disobedience & other movements

(5) Press

Official Secret Act, 1905, Vernacular Press Act, 1878 were used to curb dissent against government.

The British governance system acted as a sponge soaking up from bank of Ganges and depositing all of it on the banks of Thames.

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13. Discuss how India successfully dealt with the sensitive issue of language, which had the potential of threatening national unity in the post-independence period. **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत ने भाषा के संवेदनशील मुद्दे का, जिसमें स्वातंत्र्योत्तर अवधि में राष्ट्रीय एकता के समक्ष खतरा उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता थी, किस प्रकार सफलतापूर्वक समाधान किया।

India, according to Grierson survey, has more than 179 languages and 544 dialects. Language is not just a medium of communication but it forms the core identity of an individual / group.

Sensitive issue of language which posed threat to unity of nation.

① There were anti Hindi riots during the tenure of Shastriji

② Official language status also created many riots.

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③ Demand for Dravidistan, one of the reason of which was anti Hindi sentiments

④ Discrimination done by state for eg - against Bengali in Assam or against Urdu in UP.

India tackling the issue

① 8th schedule was formed which gave recognition to major Indian language.

② Official language Act, post independence made English as official language for 15 years

③ Lal Bahadur Shastri through amendment in 1963, made English official

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language again.

(4) Article 350 B which provides for linguistic minority officer for protection of linguistic minorities.

(5) Three language formula which promotes state's language, English language and one additional language.

(6) Efforts for making Hindi as the official language (Art 343) was soon dropped.

'The problem is not how to eliminate differences but how to unite with differences intact'- Rabindranath Tagore.

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14. Bring out the factors, which led to decolonisation after the Second World War. Also, discuss the role played by India in this regard. **(250 words) 15**
उन कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए, जिनके चलते द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद विउपनिवेशीकरण हुआ। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Post 2nd WW, the world order changed and there was enhanced focus on peace and human rights which soon started wave of decolonisation across the world.

Factors that led to decolonisation

① European power supremacy was lost & USA, USSR emerged as global power which favored decolonisation.

② Establishment of United Nations in 1945 quickened the process of decolonisation.

③ Nationalism arising among the masses of the colonised country

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which favoured quick independency
eg :- Do or Die during Quit India Movement of India.

(4) European powers had already suffered from huge economic losses because of participation in World war. The time now favoured fixing of their Economies.

Role played by India

(1) J.L. Nehru was vocal about decolonisation in African countries at UN.

(2) Non Aligned Movement also had one of its component which favoured

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decolonisation.

(3) India became victory of non violence and peace, the two tools which it used to gain independence itself.

(4) The Pandung conference was also crutial towards decolonisation.

Though decolonisation was certain post WW II, but India's presence hastened the process.

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15. What are Marine Heat Waves (MHW)? Identify the causes of their formation and discuss their consequences for India. **(250 words) 15**

समुद्री ग्रीष्म लहरें (MHW) क्या हैं? उनके निर्माण के कारणों की पहचान कीजिए और भारत के लिए उनके परिणामों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Marine heat waves are unusually high temperature of waves across the sea/ocean surface. It is more common between the 100 tropics.

Causes of formation

① Global warming

(1.1) IPCC 6th assessment report points that 1.07°c of rise of global temperature has taken place.

② Extreme weather Events

(2.1) El Nino, La Nina, Indian Ocean

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Dipole increases the instances of marine heat wave.

③ Forest Fire

It can further amplify the heat waves.

④ oil spills

Burning of oil spills on sea/ocean increases the chances of MHW.

Consequences of MHW for India

① Fishery sector:

(1.1) It contributes 3% to agricultural GDP, MHW can cause either fishes to migrate to distant land or can kill them.

② Coral reefs

(2.1) which also acts as bioshield against any disaster. Coral bleaching

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can happen because of MHW.

(2) This can also affect tourism industry especially in Andaman & Nicobar.

(3) Economic impact

MHW can lead to dead zones in the ocean and thereby depleting the resources of the area.

(4) Blue economy.

MHW can hamper the sustainable usage of ocean water.

MHW severely affects the coastal community and life below water (SDG-14), hence there is need to mitigate MHW by fighting climate change.

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16. What are the geo-climatic conditions required for oil palm cultivation? Do you agree with the view that India should promote its large-scale cultivation to reduce import dependency? **(250 words) 15**

ऑयल पाम (ताड़ के तेल) की खेती के लिए आवश्यक भू-जलवायविक दशाएं क्या हैं? क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आयात निर्भरता कम करने के लिए भारत को इसकी बड़े पैमाने पर खेती को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए?

India currently imports 80% of palm oil. Majority of which is imported from South East Asia.

Geo Climatic condition favouring oil palm cultivation.

① annual rainfall of more than 150 cm is required.

② tropical type temperature is favourable extreme heat or cold can negatively affect the oil content.

③ sloping land so that water does not stagnate at one place.

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(4) Being a plantation crop it loads up nutrient from the soil, hence excess of fertiliser and soil rich in N, P, K is required.

(5) Well drained soil is essential.

Recently, India has launched the National Mission on oil palm Production which targets large scale oil palm production especially in the North East region

[Benefits of the Scheme]

(1) Reducing import bills
(2) Making India 'Atmanirbhar'
(3) Employment and farmer empowerment

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(4) Development in N-E Region.

Losses from large scale cultivation

(1) Difficult to match the pricing of South East Asian country, even in coming times because of advantage of economics of scale with them.

(2) It leads to soil deteriorations and can lead to land degradation

(3) Industry for processing of oil is not well established.

There is need for sustainable and well planned cultivation of oil palm trees using organic farming / Zero Budget natural farming so that it is sustainable.

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17. In view of the changes witnessed in the state of Himalayan cryosphere, discuss the implications for India's water security. **(250 words) 15**

हिमालयी क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) की स्थिति में देखे गए परिवर्तनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत की जल सुरक्षा के लिए इसके निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

The MoES report 'Assessment of climate change over Hindu Kush Region' points that the temperature of Himalayas have risen by 1.3°C from 1950, this poses serious threat to water security.

Changes witnessed in Himalayan Cryosphere

① Enhanced glacier melting.
② receding of glacier.
③ deposition of soot on the glacier reducing albido effect.
④ Karakoram anomaly

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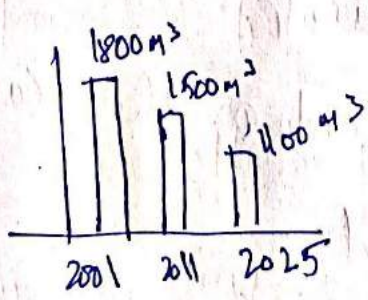
Implication on water security

① Himalayas are the major source of rivers in North India like Ganga, Brahmaputra etc which are a source of water for irrigation as well as household purpose.

② These rivers also help in recharging of ground water.

③ It can lead to further lowering of per capita water availability.



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(4) Ground water depletion is 30 cm/year (for Punjab it is 70 cm/year), this can be further worsened because of melting of Cryosphere.

(5) With population bound to increase till 2050, there will be even more pressure for water security.

(6) The changes observed in cryosphere will also affect Indian monsoon patter making it more erratic, which will also affect water security.

(7) Also, because of these changes, extreme weather events like Cloudburst, floods etc will increase, thereby negatively affecting water security. There is need for proper implementation of National Mission on Sustainable Himalayan Ecosystem.

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18. Ocean warming, ocean acidification and ocean deoxygenation are often referred to as the 'deadly trio' for marine life. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

महासागरीय तापन, महासागरीय अम्लीकरण और महासागरीय विऑक्सीकरण को प्रायः समुद्री जीवन के लिए 'घातक त्रयी' के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Ocean warming is the phenomenon of increasing sea surface temperature mainly because of global warming.

Ocean acidification refers to lowering of Ph of ocean water, thereby turning it acidic.

Ocean deoxygenation is the loss of oxygen from the ocean's part leading to formation of dead zones.

Deadly trio affecting marine life

(i) Ocean warming

(ii) 6th assessment report held that

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the ocean temperature have risen by ~0.8°C

(1.2) Marine organism cannot maintain homeostasis like human being, they are V. sensitive to the temperature of ocean water. Slight increase of ocean temperature leads to their demise.

(1.3) Ocean warming affects the egg carrying / fertility of olive ridley turtle

(1.4) Corals are also V. sensitive to temperature of ocean, increase in ocean temperature leads to their bleaching.

(2) Ocean acidification

(2.1) animals like lobster, crabs etc depends on CO_3^{2-} available in ocean for making of their shell.

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(2.2) Ocean acidification is causing reduced availability of CO_3^{2-} & increase in HCO_3^-, which is severly impacting them.

(2.3) It negatively affects Coral.

3. Ocean deoxygenation)

(3.1) Fishes survive by eating phytoplankton

(3.2) Since in dead zones, phytoplankton population is severly affected, it leads to affecting the fish population also.

World Ocean Assessment by UN has pointed towards the 'deadly trio' which has to be countered for ensuring SDG-14 'life below water' & SDG-15 - life above land.

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19. Tribals in India continue to face myriad challenges with regard to healthcare. Discuss the issues faced by them in this context and suggest remedial measures. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में आदिवासियों को स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के संबंध में निरंतर अनगिनत चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, उनके द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए एवं उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Due to issues like land alienation, bonded labour, lack of formal education etc tribals health & lifestyle has been severly affected.

Challenges faced with respect to healthcare

① Owing to their presence in forest areas, the tribes like Irula, Kudumbas face with the problem of sickle cell anemia.

② owing to their displacement of their land, female tribals are taking up prostitution leading to increased instances of HIV.

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(3) Due to superstitious belief, they do not take help of modern medicines when they fall ill. They rely on traditional techniques which are less effective eg:- Bhils.

(4) Among tribes of North East like Lingho, there is increased usage of opium.

(5) Dhebar commission points that due to developmental activity there is health problem of bronchitis among Kol tribe.

(6) Spread of infectious disease due to contact with outsider as seen in Jarwa tribe.

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⑦ Hypertensim is seen among Nicobarese.

[Remedial Measure]

① Xaxa Committee recommends that there is need to work in concurrence with tribal medicine man, they should be seen as ally not as rivals

② e Swasthya health portal to ensure good health of tribals

③ NGO, like Maitri & MAHAN are working towards tribal health, there is need to promote such NGOs.

④ Eyes n hands off approach for tribes of Andaman so that infectious diseases does not spread.

There is need for strict adherence to Tribal Panchsheel so as to ensure holistic development of tribals.

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20. Reservation for women perpetuates a "proxy culture" as seen in the phenomenon of "sarpanch patis". In this context, discuss whether reservation can address the issue of poor participation of women in Indian politics. **(250 words) 15**

महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षण एक "प्रॉक्सी कल्चर" को बनाए रखता है जैसा कि "सरपंच पति" की परिघटना में देखा जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या आरक्षण भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं की निम्न भागीदारी के मुद्दे का समाधान कर सकता है।

73rd / 74th Constitutional amendment act encouraged 33% reservation of women in local bodies. However, the Patriarchal nature of society ensured that these reservations benefit men & not women.

Poor participation of women in Indian politics

① 14% member of Parliament are women.
② 9% of member of legislative assembly are women.
③ issue of Sarpanch Pati at local level.

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Benefits of providing reservation

① It can change the patriarchal attitude of society.

② Moreover, reservation in Parliament & State Legislature ensures women empowerment as it is difficult to copy the concept of Sarpanch Pati because of their accountability is ensured through live proceedings of house.

③ Male breadwinner model will be shattered.

④ Political empowerment of women will lead to social & economic empowerment

④.1 It can help in criminalising marital rape

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(4.2) Domestic violence act can be made more stringent.

However, there are certain issues also associated :-

(1) It does not promote fair competition - violation of Article 14.

(2) Their action will largely be based on wishes/advice of their husbands.

Hence, in this scenario, the reservation of SC/ST has led to increased political, economic & social empowerement, similarly there is need to pass the 108th CAB, so as to ensure SDG-5- gender equality and ensure that Nari is treated as Narayani

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2211)

Name of Candidate	Rishabh Singh		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	
Center	online	Date	29th July 2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. **Name, Registration Number and Test Code).**
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. **There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated **against it.**
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the **Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the** cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space **provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.**
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके **प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख** प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम **में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।**
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. **Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-**Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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(1)

Chola dynasty was established by Vijayalaya and it reached its zenith in art and architecture under Rajaraj.

Dravidian architecture reaching its zenith under cholas

① Dravidian architecture is referred to architecture that was developed in south India differentiating it from the Nagara style of North India.

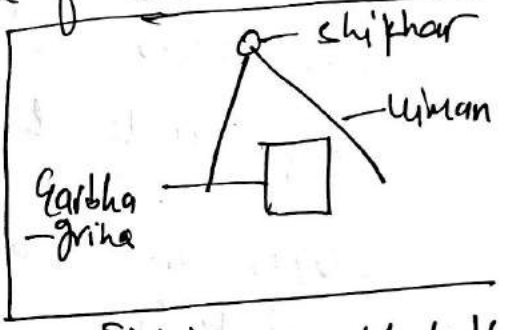

Fig: Dravidian style temple

② Rajaraja built the Brihadeshwar temple at Tanjore which is also included in the world heritage site. The temple is dedicated to Shiva

③ Parantaka I also built the Vimana of famous Nataraj temple at chidambaram with a golden roof.

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(4) The Nataraja statue made up of Bronze dark Shiva is shown suppressing demon and surrounded by flame of fire.

(5) Bharatnatyam & Devadasi system developed during this period

(6) Kamban wrote Ramayana in Tamil.

Hence, the dravidian architecture which began in Pallavas times reached zenith under cholas, later architecture like Meenapi Sundreshwar temple built by Nayas now also ~~dead~~ excellent dravidian architecture

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(2)

Indian freedom movement along with Swaraj ya (1905 session) or Complete independence (1929 Lahore session) also emphasised on Civil liberties i.e, liberty of press, literature etc

Civil liberties Movement

① After banning of Raja Rammohan Roy's Sambad Kaumudi, there were protests and ultimately the ban was uplifted by Metcalfe.

② All India Strike and Satyagraha announced by Gandhi after passing of Rowlatt Act which curbed civil liberties of Indians as it was based on "No appeal - No vaqeel - No Daleel"

③ Caste based :-

3.1 → temple entry movement

3.2 → Self Respect movement by Periyar

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(4) For labar rights

formation of unions subsequently passing of labar union Act 1924

(5) Human Rights

Nehru Report consisted of provision like Universal franchise, equal rights to women

(6) Agricultural rights

6.1 Champaran & Kheda Satyagraha by Gandhiji
6.2 Bardoli satyagraha by V.B Patel
6.3 formation of Kisan Sabhas by the organisation of Home Rule movement
6.4 Awadh Kisan sabha, All India Peasant organisation

These civil rights movement helped to do the injustice caused by British rule and also the unjust ~~by~~ the society itself like Caste system.

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(3)

Berlin Congress set the 2nd phase of Colonisation and in this the most important continent was Africa.

Scramble of Africa

① This refers to different powers controlling different parts of Africa.

(2)

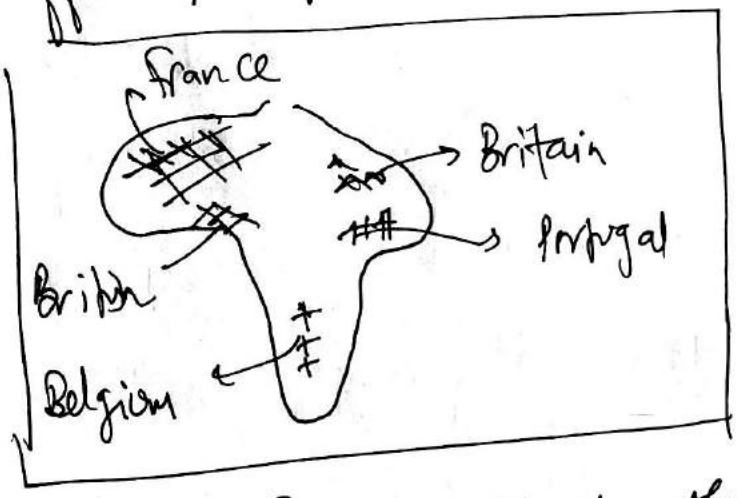

Fig: Scramble of Africa.

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(4)

Cloudburst refers to sudden and heavy downpour (usually in minutes) that causes flood like conditions. It mainly takes place in cumulo nimbus clouds.

Effects of cloudburst

1. Causes flood. eg uttarakhand cloudburst
2. lives and properties are affected.
3. normal transport system is affected
4. Causes landslides
5. overflowing of rivers which attract nearby pollution
6. Government's expenditure which could have been utilised for other social security benefits.

More frequent in Himalays

1. Topography of Himalays, which captures cloud and does not let them escape from valley.

amBitz

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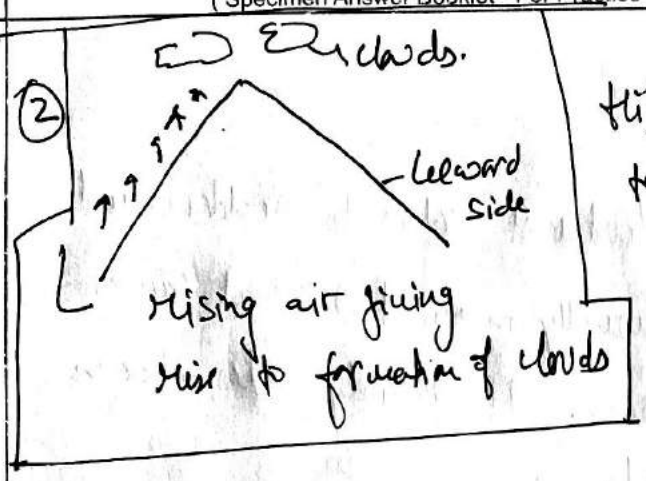
(2)



Hills force the air to move up, thereby causing rain on windward side

(3) Urban Island effect due to extensive growth of some Himalayan cities like Dehradun, Kedarnath also aggravates the cloud bursting phenomenon.

(4) Inter-montane valley leads to cloud bursting..

Effective rescue & relief operations are required to tackle cloud bursting and there is need to empower NDRF.

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(5)

Ken and Betwa are two tributaries of Yamuna and under inter state river linkage programme these two rivers are being interlinked by National water Development Agency under ministry of Jal Shakti.

Potential of Ken Betwa interlinkage project

① It seek to increase the area under irrigation in Madhya Pradesh.

② Will increase grand level water by supplying water to water deficit areas.

③ Inland water Transport will get a boost through interlinkage of these rivers.

④ Flooding will also be prevented

Challenges in the project

① operational cost is high.

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(2) will disturb the natural ecosystem as it will pass through the Panna Tiger Reserve.

(3) submergence of forest and disturbance to wildlife.

(4) land acquisition issue as 70% concurrence is required under LARR, 2013

(5) disturbs natural flow of rivers and Uttar Pradesh might face water deficiency.

There is also need for efficient watershed development so that water availability is naturally present.

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(6)

56% of total electricity produced in India comes from Coal. India has 5th longest reserve of Coal but 35% of demand is met through imports.

Issues related to production

1. Coal India Limited is responsible for extraction of upto 80% of Coal, but the organisation remains ineffective in doing its task.
2. Plant Load factor is 56%.
3. Cannot easily comply to power breakdown instruction
4. Coal production is responsible for huge release of SO_x, NO_x and 80% of Mercury.
5. Lack of private sector participation

Issues related to supply

1. Most of the Coal is produced in Jharkhand & west Bengal, transportation cost

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Candidates must not write on this margin

to other states is high due to high logistic cost.

(2) Lack of transparency in supply side, many are still managed by mining mafia.

(3) Lack of inter state coordination.

How can these issues be addressed

Production side :-

Recent changes by Govt -
- 100 % FDI
- pvt. sector can mine
- Captive mining provision removed

Supply side

GoI → SHAKTI - Scheme for Harnessing + Allocating Koyla Shakti in India

What more needs to be done ? / Way forward :-

(1) better coordination between states.

(2) better adoption of technology for coal extraction

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(7)

Agro based industries are one which are based on agricultural produce like textile industry.

Geographical distribution of agro based industries

(1) textile industries

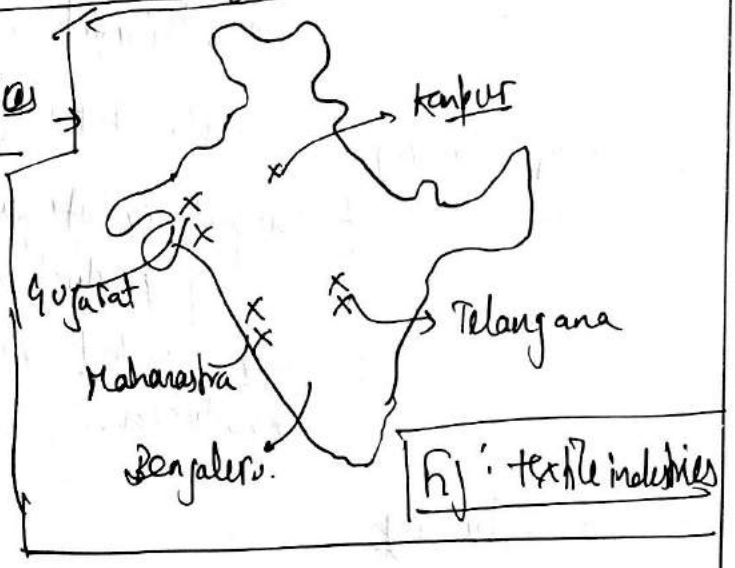

fig: textile industries

(2) Sugar industry

(2.1) 57% Industries are located in UP

(2.2) 20% Industries in Maharastra (2.3) 20% industries in South India

(3) Tea Industry

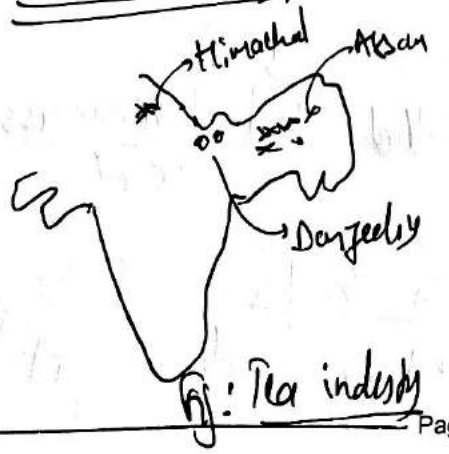

fig: Tea industry

(4) Jute industry

- mainly concentrated in west Bengal
- some regions of Bihar.

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Challenges faced by them

(1) textile industry
- stiff challenge from Bangladesh & Vietnam
- loss of long staple cotton to Pakistan
- 80% hand loom ⇒ lack of modernisation.

(2) Sugar industry
- high FRP & SAP
- Compulsory jute packaging increasing cost of production
- lower market price of sugar due to excess production.

(3) Tea industry
- labour problem
- not included in MSP
- soil turning alkaline thereby reducing production.

(4) General Problem
- lack of R&D
- more govt. controlled
- lack of economics of scale

Forward & backward linkage needs to be strengthened for strengthening food processing industry.

(8)

Caste system is a closed system Characterised by endogamy and it is hierarchial in nature

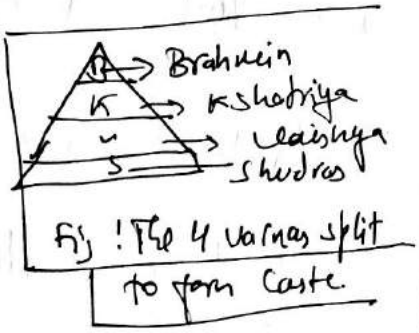

Fig: The 4 varnas split to form Caste.

Caste system responsible for poverty.

① Lower caste especially 'Dalits' are not adequately represented in bureacraty, entrepreneurship etc

② Caste and Class are correated in India, Lower Caste has less resources and facility.

③ Most of the backward Caste are confined to rural India where they lack land rights and practice sub tenanly where they are exploited by upper Caste.

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(4) PRI provide for 33% reservation, but there is emerging concept of 'dummy candidate'.

Caste system driver of inequality

(1) lack of access of education to SC and ST. ST literacy rate is 59%. (national average = 74%)

(2) Continuance of Jajmani system in rural India responsible for continuance of inequality.

(3) Female of lower caste facing problem of sexual harassment.

(4) Inequality in health access is also visible.

Caste system has diluted in urban areas but is still practiced in private sphere, however in rural areas it still continues whereby lower caste are still exploited.

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(9)

Domestic workers are one of the most vulnerable working group who are employed at households often at low salaries.

Issues faced by Domestic worker

1. lack of social security.
2. low wages.
3. No scope of growth.
4. Most of domestic workers are female who often face the problem of sexual harassment.
5. lack of knowledge about their rights
6. simplicity of domestic worker is exploited by the owners.
7. Since most of them migrated from rural area, they cannot access benefits of PDS at ~~some~~ their destination state.
8. no collective voice due to scattered working.

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नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Measures to empower them

① Social security benefit can be given.

② Gratuity can be given

③ adjudication of disputes has to be provided.

④ Certain amount of salary can be paid before removing them from Jobs

⑤ one nation one ration card for accessibility to PDS.

⑥ Direct Benefit transfer can also be provided.

Domestic workers were severly hit because of Covid lockdown and now they can be covered under e-Shram portal for accessing social security benefits

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(10)

The population control measures has skewed the sex ratio in India. Total fertility rate has declined since independence however there is need to rethink population control measures.

Gendered impact of population control

1. female foeticide + infanticide
2. 943 sex ratio of India (Census 2011)
3. issue of early girl child marriage.
4. son meta preference.

Present approach to population control

1. Punishment approach: In Haryana, those having more than 2 children cannot become Sarpanch of PRI
2. in states of Assam, govt. support meadily declines in fied of education to the 3rd child

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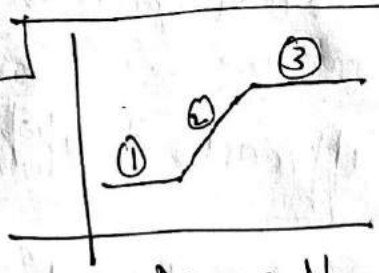
(1.3) Maternity Benefit Act - reduced benefit (12 weeks holidays) for 3rd child

(1.4) forced sterilisation in 1970s.

(2) Apart from this awareness camps and promotion of contraceptives is done.

Rethinking Strategy

(1) Developmental approach : development is the best contraceptive. Every developed country has low T.F.R



Demography transition

(1) - high birth rate, high death rate
(2) high birth rate, low death rate
(3) low birth & death rate.

(2) Focus on gender empowerment

(3) Easy access to contraceptive.

NFHS also highlights importance of girl education in controlling population.

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(11)

Sramana is a sanskrit word which means to 'work hard' it comes from word 'Shram' or labour. The Sramana tradition primarily includes Jainism, Buddhism, Ajivika & Charvaka philosophy.

Impact of Sramana tradition on vedic religion.

① Impact of Buddhism :- Buddhism preached equality, reduced importance to rituals rituals. This led to :

(1.1) During Gupta age, Bhagvatism became popular. In Bhagvatism, lower caste and women were allowed to ~~pr~~ worship Gods.

(1.2) Accomodation of women & lower caste was done which was a feature of Buddhism

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(1.3) Many of the SC converted to Buddhism especially after Dr B.R. Ambedkar's conversion in 1956.

(1.4) It simplified the Vedic tradition.

(1.5) No priestly class unlike Brahminism in Hindu religion.

(1.6) Enchanced position of Vaishyas as trading and borrowing money was not considered sinful

Impact of Jainism

Jainism preached non violence and equality. Following was the effect:-

(1) Enhanced focus on Karma & soul.

(2) non violence increased cattle wealth which were earlier slaughtered to perform rituals

(3) Cultural borrowings by Vedic religion in places where Jainism gained prominence like Karnataka, Rajasthan

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Impact of Ajivika

① It emerged in 5th century BC by Gosala
② It believed in philosophy of 'Niyati'.
③ was adopted by Ashoka's father Bimbisara
④ influenced art life Cave art.

Today, 0.7% population is Buddhist, 0.43% population is Jain and almost negligible follow Ajivika sect. These Shramana tradition not just impacted the vedic religion but also impacted the society at large

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(12)

Masses in the first half of 19th Century were ~~divid~~ divided ~~into~~ on the lines of religion, region, rural urban etc and there existed many social evils like untouchability, ~~Em~~ women largely confined to home. Mahatma Gandhi through his unique technique tried to integrate rural & urban social divide

[Symbols used by Mahatma Gandha for integrating masses]

① Symbol of khadi

1.1 Khadi symbolised indigenisation and lack of dependency on import.

1.2 Gandhiji urged all Indian to use Charkha which integrated the Indian society.

② Symbol of salt

2.1 In Civil disobedience movement, salt law was broken by Mahatma Gandhi

2.2 Salt symbolised need for collective action against the Exploitative British rule

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(3) Symbol of truth & non violence : which was seen to a large extent in the Non cooperation movement

Symbols used against social evil

(1) against caste system

1.1 Gandhiji in truce period went to villages and promoted inter caste dining & marriages

1.2 He called for giving up of caste and following only the Varna system based on ~~gr~~ division of labour.

(2) Kasturbaa Gandhi participated in CDM which symbolised women empowerment.

Symbolic language used for integrating masses

(1) "Do or die" in the Quit India Movement which led to participation of masses from all across the country for participation in national movement.

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② "Vaishnav Jan To" to integrate mass across communal lines.

[Symbolic language to fight social evil]

① use of 'HariJan' to address the scheduled Caste, which means 'Children of God'. He worked towards abolition of untouchability.

② Through usage of Harijan, he emphasised an equal treatment to be given to Scheduled Caste.

Mahatma Gandhi was a true leader and he worked towards not just independence but also ensuring social Justice.

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(B)

Carnatic war was a series of military conflicts between French & the British in the middle of the 18th Century.

Overview of three Carnatic war

① After death of Nizam ul Mulk, civil war followed between Nasir Jung & Muzzafar Jung

② In Carnatic, Chanda Sahib began to conspire against Anwaruddin

③ Dupleix for France, helped Chanda Sahib with his well trained army & overthrew Anwaruddin in battle of Ambur.

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(4) In Hyderabad too, Nasir Jung was killed with help of Dupleix.

(5) In 1750, Robert Clive gave full support to Muhammad Ali which led to clash between French & English.

(6) French got called Dupleix in 1754.

(7) Soon peace broke out in 1756

(8) decisive battle of Wandiwash in 1760 led to establishment of English over India

Factors that led to success of British

(1) Battle of Plassey in 1757 from which the rich state of Bengal came directly under the control of the British. This helped them in Battle of Wandiwash.

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(2) France was engulfed in poverty & unemployment and therefore French govt. could not support the efforts of Dupleix

(3) British ~~govt~~. on the other were undergoing Industrial revolution and they were able to support Robert Clive.

(4) Britishers had more advanced military, arms & ammunation.

~~(5) Already many Indian provinces were under Britain, therefore Britain~~

(5) mighty naval capability of Britisher helped them win over Carnatics which itself was a Coastal State.

Britisher post the Carnatic war went for aggressive imperialism through battle of Buxar (1764), subsidiary alliance (1799) doctrine of Lapse (1857) which became a base for India

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(14)

In 1920, Akali Dal was formed which demanded autonomy for Punjab subha. In 1970, this issue emerged again.

Issue that led to Punjab Crisis

① Adoption of Anandpur Resolution, 1973

(1.1) demanded political autonomy

(1.2) defined centre state relation with more powers for states.

(1.3) 'Sikh ka bolbala'

② Demand for Khalistan also emerged

③ These factions received support from foreign countries like Pakistan.

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(4) Insurgency issue emerged in Punjab.

(5) Peeping of arms & ammunation in the Golden temple

(6) Operation Blue Star for countering insergency.

Roadmap for peace

(1) Under Rajeev Gandhi govt. Punjab Accord was adopted.

(2) Provisions of Punjab accord:

(2.1) transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab.

(2.2) sharing of water through tribunal.

(2.3) removal of AFSPA

(2.4) compensation to those who suffered from militancy.

This accord after long time led to establishment of peace in Punjab.

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(15)

Renewable energy share in total energy mix of the country is 35%, of which 10% is contributed by solar energy.

Distribution of installed capacity of solar power in India

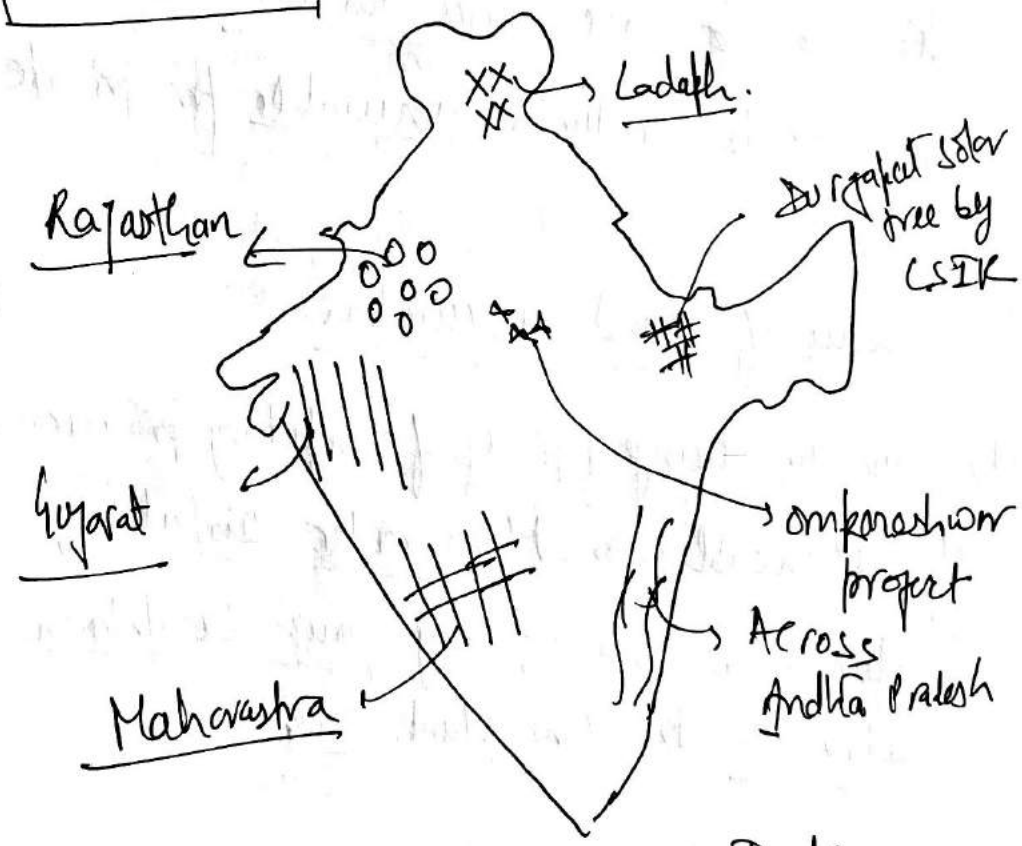

Fig:- Solar power production in India

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Challenges in proper utilisation

① lack of domestic production. About 80% of solar modules and cells are imported from china.

② SECI in reverse auctioning model has set the base price too low which has made production unviable for private firm.

③ Issue of land acquisition.

④ Due to change of policy of compulsory procurement of renewable to Merit order Dispatch, Companies are now giving power breakdown instruction to solar plants too.

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Steps taken by Govt

① National Solar Mission target of 175 GW of solar production by 2022

② Rooftop Solar Panel :- for domestic use of solar light.

③ KUSUM scheme :- primary to cover the land with solar production. which can also be sold.

④ Mega Solar Parks

⑤ Solar Cities :- 10% of electricity production in cities from solar panel.

⑥ Increased tariff of solar cell & modules being imported from China and Malaysia so as to boost domestic production.

To conclude, Glasgow target of India can only be achieved when solar energy gets its due importance.

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(16)

Post World War II oceans were mapped and unique features of Ocean floor topography was discovered which helped in better understanding the geomorphic forces operating on Earth.

New dimensions provided by ocean floor mapping

1. Ocean topography consisting of Continental margin, abyssal plain, trenches, mid oceanic ridges.
2. Oceanic crust was much younger than Continental crust
3. Oceanic crust was thinner than the continental crust.

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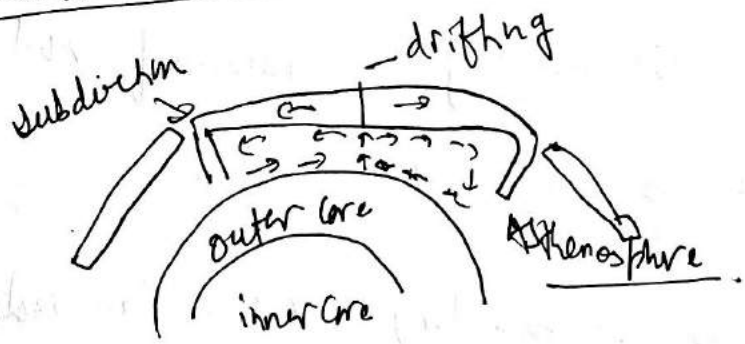
How it helped in study of distribution of Oceans and Continents.

① Sea floor spreading theory was given which says that basalt erupts and breaks the Oceanic crust and flows to the other end where subduction takes place which results in formation of trenches.

② Conventional cell theory



③ Plate tectonics - Convergent - Convergent boundary interaction

3.1 - Continental - Continental Convergent - formation of fold mountain. Tethys sea ⇒ Himalayas

3.2 - Continental - Oceanic Convergent ⇒ subduction

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of oceanic plate leads to formation of trenches on continental side fold mountains form, also chain of volcanoes are formed

eg:- Nazca plate + Pacific Plate Convergence

3.3 Oceanic - oceanic convergence - leads to formation of volcanic activities

eg:- Japanese islands, Phillipines Archipelago

(4) Divergent boundary :- formation of mid oceanic ridges, volcanic activities

(5) Transform boundary eg:- San Andreas fault marked by frequent earthquake.

Deep ocean mission and Samudrayaan of India will further help in understanding the topography of oceans and theory of plate tectonics

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(17)

Heat waves increases the temperature of the place where they form. Recent incidence of heat waves engulfing European countries have been a cause of concern.

Phenomenon of heat waves

① Indian Meterological Department (IMD) has set certain guidelines for declaration of heat waves:

(1.1) → for plain area :- when temperature is more than 45°C for 2 consecutive days.

(1.2) for hilly areas :- when temperature is more than 30°C for 2 consecutive days.

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(13) for coastal areas :- when temperature is more than 37°c for 2 consecutive days.

Conditions favourable for development of heat waves

(1) Summer season whereby sun is overhead favours formation of heat waves.

(2) increasing low pressure in the area.

(3) Shifting of Jet Streams also favours formation of heat waves. (shift of Sub tropical westerly Jet Streams)

(4)

(4) more formed in Rajasthan, Gujrat, Delhi etc

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Health effect of heat waves

① can cause heat strokes.

② Children, women & old aged are highly vulnerable.

③ Dehydration as loss of vital minerals from the body takes place.

④ sun burns can impact skin.

⑤ kidney diseases and mental health can also be affected

Due to global warming phenomenon of heat waves is becoming more frequent.

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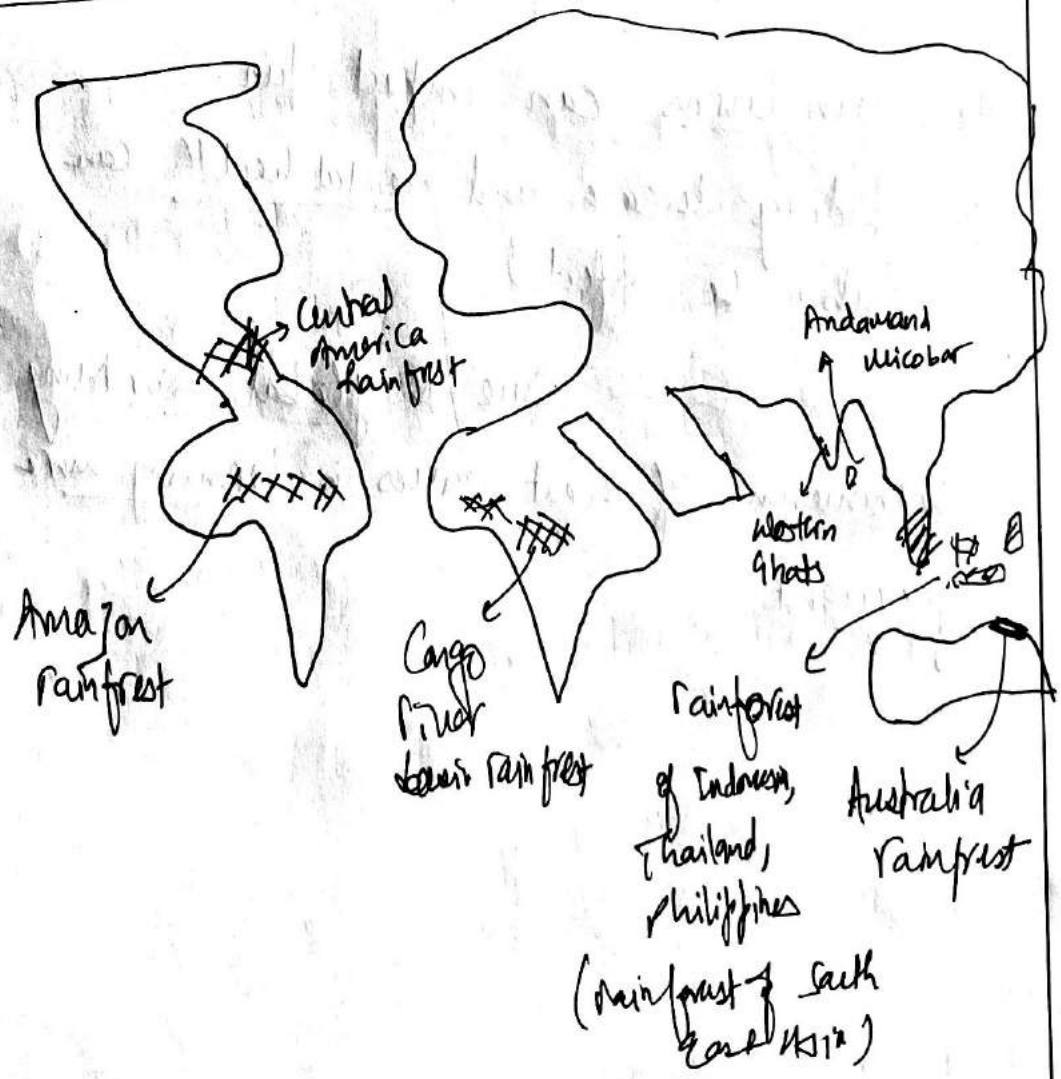
(18)

of different types of forest like deciduous, thorn forest, montane forest; rainforest is of most importance. They cover 6% of the world area, coming down from 14% in 1950s.

Distribution of rainforest



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Characterstics of rainforest ||

① annual rainfall > 250 cm.

② thick Canopy ⇒ less undergrowth.

③ climbers are easy to find ⇒ climb on trees to get sunshine.

④ found in equatorial climate
- daily afternoon rainfall
- less variation of temperature.

⑤ absence of continuous presence of a particular tree species, hence not good for lumbering.

⑥ different stages of tree / plant found like some tree may be in flowering stage, other bearing fruits etc.

⑦ very Dense

⑧ support rich flora & fauna, have plants of medicinal benefits ⑨ home to tribals

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Threats to tropical rainforest

(1) Amazon rainforest
- expansion of agriculture
- deforestation
- forest fire in Brazil.

(2) Congo rainforest
- deforestation
- lack of support from govt. to protect rainforest
- → infrastructural expansion.

(3) Indian rainforest

Western Ghats	North East India	Andaman & Nicobar
non implementation of Madhav Gadgil committee recommendation	developmental project leading to deforestation	slash and burn practice by tribal

(4) South East Asia rainforest

4.1 deforestation due to industrialisation, urbanisation
4.2 burning of rainforest 4.3. forest fire.

Rainforest are the lungs of the world which absorbs the pollution and release fresh O_2, there is need for compliance to Bonn challenge and New York Forest Declaration for protection of rainforest.

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(19)

Indian cities comprise approximately 1/3rd of the country's population and contribute 60% to GDP.

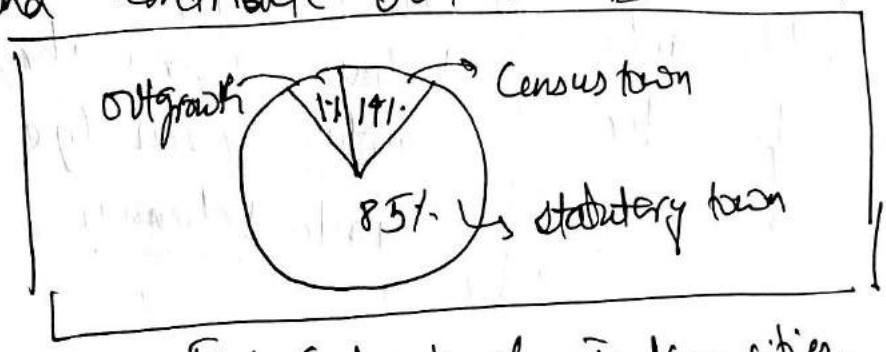

Fig: Composition of Indian cities.

Indian cities mimicking inequality & exclusion found in rural areas

(1) Settlement pattern

Rural area	Cities
Dalits are generally ostracised and live outside the main village in congested and unhygenic condition	→ 17% of cities population live in slums. → Dharavi is approximately 230 ha and has population of half a million.

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(2) Households

Rural area

① 85% of rural households lack ~~bas~~ tap water facilities.

Urban area

① issue of housing poverty

② NITI Aayog - 21 cities will have major water shortage by 2022 like Shimla & Chennai

(3) Poverty

Rural area

Poverty is seen mostly among lower Caste.

urban area

34.1% of urban population are poor.

(4) Education & Health

Exclusion of SC/ST from rightful access to education & health facilities.

80% of migrant workers are excluded because they can avail govt. securities benefits only in their home state.

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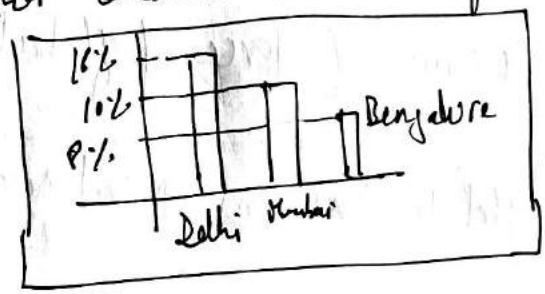
Faultline for future conflicts

① Due to increasing inequality, crimes are already at a rise in urban cities. This will be further become more severe problem in future



% of Crime in Three mega cities

② Caste based association like All India Dalit Mahasabha, Aggarwal Samaj creating clashes among different caste grup.

③ due to incomining migrants, there is seen clashes with the original population. This is due to lack of opportunities generated in cities which intensifies 'Son of soil movement'

④ 75% reservation to local in Harayana and Andhra Pradesh is also creating problems of regionalism.

To conclude, need for strengthening ULB, implementation of smart cities mission, urban MGNREGA needs to be done so as to make cities sustainable.

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(20)

Globalisation is a process of flow of ideas, thoughts, economy beyond the national border. There has been severe blow to tribal culture who live in isolation (forest area) because of forces of globalisation.

Impact of globalisation on tribal society

(1) Effect on family : Joint families have disintegrated into nuclear family.

(2) Effect on marriage :- Love marriages & divorce have become more common.

(3) effect on language : 43 language of tribal are critically endangered according to UNESCO. Younger generation not speaking the traditional language but speaking hindi & English

eg :- Dimasa of Assam

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(4) effect on lifestyles : tribals have started using cosmetic products, wearing goggles, smoking and have left their traditional practice of using honey, bamboo. product

(5) effect on tribal institutes like youth dormitory among Muria, Gond are declining.

(6) effect on religion : tribals have left their original religion based on ancestor worship, animism etc and have adopted Christianity, Hinduism.

eg:- christanisation of tribals of North East like Khasi and Garo.

(7) effect on political system: traditional village councils have declined whereby decisions were taken on basis of consensus.

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(8) displacement of tribals : tribals constitute 8% of the population but 40% of those displaced due to developmental work are also tribals.

(9) Joblessness :- outsiders come and do the jobs that are created from establishment of industries in tribal areas, this leads to tribals taking up menial jobs.

(10) impact on kinship :- non kin members becoming more important.

However, there have been certain positive effects too

+ promotion of tribal art :- warli paintings for example
+ improvement in education
+ access to basic civil amenities

Negative Impact of Globalisation needs to be minimised and Tribal Panchsheel principles needs to be followed.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2212)

Name of Candidate	Rishabh Singh		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	
Center	online	Date	14th Aug 2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. **Name, Registration Number and Test Code).**
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. **There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated **against it.**
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the **Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the** cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space **provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.**
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके **प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख** प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम **में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।**
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. **Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.**
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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(1)

Constitutionalism means putting effective restriction on power of state. It ensures that authoritarian form of govt is avoided.

Ways in which constitutionalism is ensured

① Part III (FR) especially article 32

FR grants basic rights required for healthy development of individual. Art 32 gives power to Supreme Court to issue writs when these rights are violated.

② Art 75 : passing of no confidence motion keeps a check on the govt. and keeps it accountable to Parliament.

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(3) Judicial review:- though not explicitly mentioned in the constitution, it forms basic structure of constitution. 25th CAA was revoked by Judiciary through Judicial review

(4) Art 356 : to ensure that there is no breakdown of constitutional machinery at the state level.

(5) Provision of DPSP and Preamble guide the state in policy making & developmental welfare project

Doctrine of basic structure and Public interest Litigation (that resulted in vishaka guideline) are also essential for ensuring constitutionalism

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(2)

CCI was established under Competition Act of 2002. Post LPG statutory body ensured that conducive regulation & consumer welfare.

Ensured conducive regulatory ambience for consumer welfare.

① CCI ensured that there is no predatory pricing.

② CCI ensured that Consumer Protection Act is well adhered to.

③ CCI used its power to 'right to recall' to remove products that are sold using unfair practices

④ ensuring that the practice of 'Matsya Nyaya' at corporate level

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does not take place

CCI encouraging fair competition in market

① many companies which could not perform well, exited like Tata Docomo.

② Checking of 'flash sales' by ecommerce.

③ It promotes fair competition as in India the telecom charges and internet charges are one of the lowest globally.

There is need to enhance R&D, fill up the vacancies, better training of staff so as to enhance the efficiency of CCI.

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(3)

According to NJDG, there are 3.5 crore cases pending. There are 18 Judges per million population (Malimath Committee) as against UN recommendation of 50. In this scenario, online delivery of Judicial services becomes essential to reduce pendency.

Initiative to ~~reduce~~ ensure online delivery of services

① live streamings of Judicial proceedings to keep accountability & transparency.

② e-Court project to ensure Justice delivery through internet.

③ SUPACE - use of Artificial intelligence in Justice delivery.

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(4) SUVAS : Conversion of Judgement from English to regional language.

(5) online Dispute Resolution policy whereby Alternate dispute resolution takes place online.

eg : eLok Adalat of Chattisgarh during covid

Challenges faced

(1) Digital infrastructure :- internet penetration in rural area is least 32%

(2) Gender divide :- only 33% women have access to internet

(3) privacy & confidentiality issue

(4) leakage of data / information - ie, cyber threat issue.

There is need for better implementation of Digital India Mission so that online Justice delivery becomes more accessible.

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(4)

India, the largest democracy borrowed the provisions of fundamental rights from the oldest democracy i.e USA. Bill of rights was drafted in USA in 1860s.

Similarities

① Equal Protection of Law under Article 14 was borrowed from America's bill of right. It ensures that unequal should be treated unequally.

② Similarity in Article 19 i.e, freedom of speech & expression by citizens.

③ Similarity in Article 21 i.e right to life.

④ Article 32 : protection of rights by Supreme Court.

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Differences

① Provision of Article 15(4), 16(4) whereby reservation for education & Job is provided in Indian constitution, however same does not find its mention in America's constitution.

② Art 17 is unique feature of India's Constitution which abolishes untouchability

③ Right to religion (Art 25-28) :- In India, state interferes in religion (Hajj subsidy, banning of Triple Talaq), However, in US state maintains distance with religion.

Differences between the two countries is largely due to difference of social issue like Caste system in India and Class system of USA

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(5)

Forest Rights Act, 2006 was a revolutionary act brought to ~~change~~ reduce the miseries of tribal population by granting them their rights.

Salient Features of FRA

① Section 3(2) - grants right to MFP, right to inhabitat the forest area, community rights, right to protect diversity.

(2) Gram Sabha has been made nodal agency for implementation of the act.

Ineffectiveness of FRA, 2006

① As per Ministry of Tribal Affairs, only 40% of claims for rights have been settled till now.

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(2) Minor Forest Produce access for the tribal is also not as per the expectations of the act.

(3) Clash between Gram Sabha & Forest Department as forest department do not want to dilute their powers.

(4) Recently, there has been revolt by tribals of Himachal Pradesh for non implementation of FRA under the banner 'Zila Van Adhikar Samiti'

(5) Exploitation of habitat rights and MFI is also often exploited by Contractors.

National Commission on Schedule Tribe need to ensure that FRA, 2006 is well implemented.

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(6)

Social stock Exchange is a platform whereby Non profit organisation can raise funds for social work ie, improving education, health etc

Rationale behind SSE

① India is large country with huge population, hence it would be good if non govt. org. contribute towards social cause, this can be done through the platform.

② Govt. often lacks resources for carrying out the welfare activities as per the expectation, SSE can fill this gap.

③ SSE is a common concept in western countries like UK, Canada.

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(4) There are less chances of corruption in carrying out social work because the platform is regulated by SEBI.

It will boost social impact investing

(1) many NPO lacks funds to carry out social impact, ~~into~~ this platform can provide funds by linking corporates to NPO.

(2)

However, (a) economy due to slowdown, there can also be chances of less investment by pvt. sector (b) already corporates through NGO and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) are doing social investment.

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(7)

SDG goal no. 3 envisages good health care services. NDHM has been brought to realise this SDG target.

Potential to bring new revolution

① It will digitise health records which can be easily shown in different hospitals across India. As per Census 2011, there are 450 million internal migrants and many times accessibility to health services decreases due to change in location. NDHM seeks to rectify it.

② Ayushman Bharat effectiveness will be enhanced due to NDHM

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(3) it will lead to uniform standards of health services across the nation.

(4) Telemedicine will make healthcare affordable & accessible.

(5) Digi doctor & e pharmacy can reduce rural urban discrepancies.

Eg:- 70% of population resides in rural area but only 30% of health services are present in rural areas

(6) It will reduce regional imbalances.

(eg) Goa has 1 bed for 652 people while Bihar has 1 bed for 8000 people

NDHM also will help in upgrading the ASHA workers which will have multiplier effect at rural level

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(8)

The Gross enrolment rate in higher education is 25%. NEP, 2020 envisages GER up to 50%, in which private sector will play a major role.

Necessity of pvt sector participation

① lack of governmental colleges & universities to accomodate all the students passing out of class 12. This results in students taking up to foreign university for graduation leading to brain drain.

② Pvt. sectors are quick to change themselves as per market demands, which is not the case in govt. colleges.
For eg:- inclusion of course on Artificial intelligence, Machine Learning

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③ In foreign countries, too, pvt. sector play important role in tertiary education eg oxford, stanford university

Issues that needs to be addressed

① High pricing of the courses will result in inaccessibility to poor/vulnerable leading to increased inequalities.

② It is found that only 15% of engineer are employable, hence the curriculum needs proper updation.

③ There is also need of greater industry-academia linkage.

AICTE, Medical Council of India and other such bodies can effectively regulate the pvt. sector so that it is universal, affordable & accessible

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(9)

Central Asia relation is seen with "India's extended neighbourhood" policy.

Significance of Central Asia

① Central Asian countries are rich in gas and minerals which can fulfil India's demand. For eg :- Turkmenistan has 25% of global gas reserve.

② Can help India's nuclear projects
eg :- Civil nuclear cooperation with Kazakhstan.

③ Infrastructural significance :

(3.1) TAPI pipeline

(3.2) North South Transport Corridor.

(3.3) Ashagabat agreement

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(4) Defence significance. for eg:-
Farkhor base of India in Tajikistan

Challenges

(1) Connectivity issue because Pakistan block the way for India.

(2) meagre trade of $2 billion with Central Asian Countries.

(3) Rising China's presence under Belt & Road initiative. recently China gained Control of Paramir mountains of Tajikistan because of its inability to give back loan.

With Common platform under Shanghai Corporation organisation, greater collaboration can be made with Central Asia, also there is need to reinforce the 'Connect Central Asia Policy'

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(10)

Indian diaspora is like a living bridge that connects India to the world - MEA.

[Role in making Atma Nirbhar Bharat]

① Economic needs / investments :- Indian diaspora sends annual remittances of $ 87 billion to India.

② Can influence policy makers :- 30% of population in UAE is that of India. This also fosters close relations between countries resulting in signing of CEPA between UAE & India.

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③ Rising role of diaspora in politics.

For eg:- Rishi Sunak and Kamla Harris who can have India friendly policies which can help in achieving goal of Atmanirbhar Bharat.

Challenges

① Lack of connect of diaspora with India.

② Loss of 'psychological connect' with mother India.

③ Indian diaspora are preferring other destination like Vietnam, China & Bangladesh for investment.

Kriyo India Campaign can be effective in connection of roots of Indian diaspora with India.

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(11)

74th CAA led to establishment of urban local bodies i.e Nagar Palika, Municipal Council & Municipal corporation. It inserted schedule 12 in the constitution.

Critical appraisal of 74th CAA

① There are certain issues pertaining to ULB like:

(1.1) Overlapping of Jurisdiction like water board, electricity board, Municipal Corporation

(1.2) bureaucratic control over the executive Municipal commission exercises real power in execution of policies and s/he is not responsible to the elected people

(1.3) Issue of finances :

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(1.3.1) According to Municipal performance Index (MPI, 2020) only 20 cities out of 111 cities can borrow to invest money without state govt's permission.

(3.2) Weak, non functional State Finance Commissions

(1.4) No regular election as seen in case of Tamil Nadu

(2) In cities where the MLB are strong there the real decentralisation has taken place.

Because of the lacunas mentioned above, there is need for 2nd Gen. reform of ULB so that there is real grass root democracy and not grass without root democracy

Reforms needed

(1) Finances :-

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(1.1) SFC needs to be established regularly and its recommendations can be made binding on the state govt.

(1.2) ULBs should have independence in levying taxes & collecting tolls so that it can fulfil the functions mentioned in 12th schedule

(2) Election
regularly election should be conducted by SEC.

(3) bureacratic control over ULBs need to be minimised.

(4) Activity mapping needs to be done as per recommendation of ARC-II

Centralisation of power with state govt will lead to blood pressure (at state level) and anemia at periphery (local body level). Hence, Article 40, and vision of Gandhiji for effective decentralisation need to be implemented.

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(12)

1st CAA Inserted 9th schedule in the Constitution. It had a provisim the laws inserted in 9th schedule by Parliament /State legislature are immune from the Judiciary.

9th schedule undermining constitutional supremacy

① Indian constitution envisaged separation of power between Judiciary, executive & legislature, however this principle was against it.

② Since Judicial review was not applicable, the Parliament was changing the Fundamental rights of citizens like right to property and citizens were not able to avail the benefits

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granted to them under Article 32.

③ Judiciary was made subordinate to the Parliament which goes against the provisions of the Constitution.

However, the reason for addition of 9th schedule and ~~it was~~ because :-

① There was need for quick reforms in post independent India so as to ensure social Justice.

② ~~Gets~~ There was huge inequalities that gripped the society, landlords had acres of lands while many were landless.

③ If reforms were brought in regular fashion, it could lead to filing of PIL, Judicial review - which would slow down the pace of reforms.

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(4) Since at that time (1950s) most of the Parliamentarians were the one who framed the Constitution, hence it is believed that 9th schedule was as per the soul of Constitution.

(5) Intention of bringing reform was right, it upheld principles mentioned in Constitution like equality of opportunity & status (Preamble) ensure good standard of living (DPSP).

In Kesavananda Bharti Judgement, it was said that the laws should adhere to the basic structure of Constitution.

IR Coelho Judgement said that addition of any article in 9th schedule is subject to Judicial review.

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(13)

KC Wheare called Indian federalism as quasi federalism. The Centre is more powerful than the state which has resulted in asymmetry in federalism.

Asymmetry helping in accomodation of diverse demands

① Post independence, states demanded reorganisation on linguistic basis. This demand was accomodated by passing of State Reorganisation Act 1956 and political map of India was thus changed.

② Later, demands for Jharkhand, Uttrakhand, Telangana were also accomodated.

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(3) Demand for regional language ~~led~~ and non acceptance of Hindi led to official Language Act of 1963.

(4) Demand for water sharing led to:-

(4.1) River Boards Act 1958

(4.2) Inter State River Dispute Act 1956.

(5) Demand for saving of tribal culture and maintaing its isolation as per Tribal Panchsheel led to:

(5.1) Panchayati Raj extension to Scheduled Area, 1996

(5.2) 5th schedule (5.3) 6th schedule.

(6) Grant of special status to some state like North Eastern state

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However, not all demands have been accomodated. For eg:-

① Rajmannar Comittee of TN demanding for abolition of AIS

② West Bengal Memorandum demanding for greater autonomy to state govt.

③ Demand of conducting NEET exam by state govt (T.N demand)

④ Demands of insorgent groups like NSCN

Hence, barring the demands that questioned the unity & integrity of nation, most of demands have been accepted because of checks and balances provided by assymmetry federal structure like institution of Governor, Art 356, AIS, single citizenship etc.

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(14)

Under Art 243, State Finance Commissions are established by the governor of the state every five years so as to strengthen fiscal federalism.

Function of SFC

① net proceeds from state to local bodies
② demand for grant of local bodies.
③ strengthen the finances of local bodies.

SFC - effectiveness in its task

① In many states especially the southern states of Kerala & Karnataka, the finances of local bodies have improved because of recommendation of SFC.
eg:- Dakshin Kannada Zila Panchayat, Karnataka

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② SFC have helped local bodies to be independent from the state govt and collect their own finances to fulfil objectives of 11th & 12th schedule of constitution.

However, largely SFC has remained ineffective)

① SFC are not formed regularly by the state govt as they ~~believe~~ want the power to be centralised in their hands.

③ Recommendation of SFC (in states where they are formed) is often not accepted by the state govt.

④ SFC unlike central Finance Commission often lacks the technical expertise, and experience, which makes their recommendation redundant.

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~~Hence, there is need to strengthen SF~~

All this has resulted in weak finances of SFC local bodies which is evident from Municipal Performance Index (MPI, 2020) which says that only 20 out of 111 cities have power to borrow & invest money on own without interference of state govt.

Hence, there is need to empower SFC through :-

(1) Firstly, all states should constitute SFC regularly.

(2) External technical expertise can be given to SFC

(3) Recommendation of SFC needs to be implemented

The 15th FC of India, has issued orders to the state to constitute SFC, and if not done grants to state will be reduced.

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(15)

PM Modi in Lok Sabha made a remark with 'Babus' controlling everything - from fertiliser industry to flying of airplane. This remark of Prime minister shows the present/future policy of govt whereby there will be less role of Civil servant.

Positives of reduction of size of bureacray

① Ministry of Personnel marked that reduced size ensures good quality beuracrats.

② Govt. spending on beuracray is v. high, hence reduced size means that govt. funds are saved and can be utilised for socio economic development.

③ It is in concurrence with govts vision of Minimum Govt and

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Maximum governance

① The recent reform of Lateral entry also reduces the need for more number of civil servants in India.

② lack of technical expertise with civil servant.

Negatives of reduced size of bureacray

① Already, India has less size of civil servants. It is lowest among all the G20 members (i.e, lowest in terms of civil servant/ capita)

② Civil servants are experts in draining wealth from barren lands and their efficiency cannot be questioned.

③ Already many beuracrats have brought positive reforms eg:

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(3.1) Prashant Nayak (IAS) – hunger free Kozikode

(3.2) Anil Kumar Lathiko (IAS) – single window.

(3.3) Miss Laxmi (IAS) – Mission Sampoorna

(4) Even at political level, Govt has ~~hired~~ recruited many civil servants for eg:
National Security Advisor, Minister of External Affairs

(5) All India Service was envisaged as steel frame by Sardar Patel, reducing its size will lead to weakening of steel frame

Hence, there is more need for other reforms to transform the civil services in India. Recommendation of Yogander Committee, Hota Committee, Alagh Committee can be implemented for positive reforms.

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(16)

Recently, there was movement across India "Free the temple" movement, which demanded that state intervention should end in case of temples.

Issues associated with state intervention

① Violation of Right to religion (Art 25-28) especially Art 26 whereby individuals have right to manage religious institution.

② Also violation of Article 14 because state does not intervene in other's religious life controlling of Mosque or Church.

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③ Indian temples also involve use amount of money (eg Tirupati Balaji temple) which can be mismanaged by the government.

④ There is also seen a nexus between the Pandits of the temple & the politicians.

However, state management of temples also have some positives :-

① temples are often gripped by caste and gender issue, state intervention ensures that there is equal access for all in the temples.

② odisha govt made construction in the Lingaraj temple of Puri so as to benefit the devotees.

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(3) Govt. management also becomes essential in case of unexpected crisis like Covid whereby Rath Yatra was called off.

(4) Govt. can often make finances available for temples which are old & whose infrastructure is crippling.

(5) Govt helps in promoting temples by including it in their 'tourism manifesto' which also gives boost to temple finances.

There can be enhanced transparency with govt submitting annual report to parliament / legislature with regard to the management of temples.

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(17)

Feminisation of old age implies that greater share of female population in the age group of above 60. It is expected by 2030, the sex ratio of old age population will be 1000 : 1060. It is also called Vrindavan effect.

Issues associated with feminisation of old age

① females in India have only 10% of land rights. They do not have sufficient bank balance. once they are shifted to old age homes, the ~~life~~ rest of the life is spent in poverty & misery

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(2) Psychological impact :- Losing of partner also has deep psychological effect on women.

(3) Empty nest syndrome :- having to deal with old age and children going out in search of Jobs in neolocal residence makes them feel empty.

(4) Women in old age are prone to health problems like arthritis, osteoporosis, which they have to deal ~~with~~ alone.

[Measures taken by Govt]

(1) Maintenance of welfare of Parents and Senior Citizen Act, 2017

(1.1) biological/adopted/children in law have been made responsible for

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taking care of parents.

(12) Also, quick implementation by establishment of Fast Track Court

(2) PM Vayoshree Yojna :- for providing medical aids to senior citizen.

(3) Indira Gandhi old Age Pension scheme.

(4) Varishtha Pension Bima Yojna for providing pension & insurance

(5) PM Vaya Vandana Yojna.

Govt can also help in establishing more old age home and connecting them with orphanage, also the expertise and experience of old aged female can be harnessed for silver economy.

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(18)

Universal social protection would imply that there is one scheme/act that is responsible for providing social protection (in terms of disability, health etc) to all the citizens

Impact on individual resilience

Positive impact

① exclusion error will be minimised for eg:- exclusion from PDS services due to non availability of Aadhaar Card

② Internal migrants will be benefitted as the scheme will also be applicable in other states. This will

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particularly benefit women who change their location after marriage.

(3) will largely benefit labours.

(4) will help in reducing inequalities.

Negatives

(1) one size fits all approach is difficult, how can similar benefits be given to a widow and a displaced tribal.

(2) Against the principle of cooperative federalism.

(3) If Universal social protection is given in form of universal basic income it can lead to conspicuous consumption like alcohol consumption.

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Impact on Economy

Positives

① UBI has also been favoured by Eco. Survey.

② Easy to administer, one social scheme rather than present system of "for name 9 person, I will name a scheme"

Negatives

① Can lead to inflation.

② enhanced govt. expenditure leading to fiscal deficit.

To conclude, even if Universal scheme is to be implemented it shall be implemented in piecemeal manner i.e. step by step.

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Due to failure of managing divergence between member countries of large multilateral coalition, and also because of changing trends of globalisation, issue based coalitions are becoming more popular.

Multilateral order failing to manage rising challenges:

① United Nation represents a body of 1945, which has failed to effectively tackle ~~Covid~~ terrorism (non acceptance of definition of terrorism)

② WHO has failed to effectively tackle the Covid Crisis.

③ WTO has failed to tackle rising protectionism of USA and unfair trade practices of China.

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(4) World Bank has not effectively tackled poverty.

(5) IMF imposing conditionalities of "Must" before granting of loans. Could not prevent Sri Lanka Crisis.

(6) UNSC ineffective in denuclarisation and prevention of Russia-Ukraine war.

Emergence of issue based coalition

(1) Issue of countering the rise of China led to:-

(1.1) 5 Eyes (1.2) Quad (1.3) AUKUS (1.4) I2U2

(2) Issue of regional trade:-

(2.1) RCEP - Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership.

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(2.2) IPEF : Indo Pacific Eco-Forum.

(3) Issue of tackling terrorism :-

(3.1) RATS of Shanghai Corporation organisation.

(4) for managing of oil production & distribution :-

(4.1) OPEC (4.2) OPEC +

(5) bilateral coalition :

(5.1) India-Japan military exercise JIMEX

(5.2) Project Kaladan between India & Myanmar.

(6) Banks for development & Loan :

(6.1) New Development Bank (NDB)

(6.2) Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA)

The Coalitions on issue based are reflecting Countries policy of mini maxing i.e, minimising the loss & increasing the gains.

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(20)

Recently, South Asia Group of Energy (SAGE) has been established under Ministry of External Affair to ensure optimal development of energy infrastructure.

Need for balanced energy infrastructure in South Asian Region.

① According to World Bank, the South Asian region is expected to grow by 7% in (2020-2030 period. This growth can only be harnessed if with balanced regional infrastructure.

② It can lead to optimal utilisation of resources. For eg:- India can provide electricity to Nepal & Bhutan

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in winters (through coal supply) and Nepal and Bhutan can provide hydroelectricity to India in Monsoons.

③ Effective harnessing the resource :- Bhutan & Nepal have hydroelectric potential of 1 Million Mega watt but only 1% of it is harnessed.

④ Balanced energy infra. in the region will ensure less presence of China in region. Eg :- energy crisis of Laos led to entire power system in lands of China.

⑤ Import dependency from far away country will reduce. For eg : India imports 35% of coal from Australia & Indonesia

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Gaps & challenges

① nm functional SAARC.

② India Pakistan rivalry.

③ Srilanka crisis.

④ Construction of dams in Bhutan & Nepal will have high capital expenditure, Countries have already not completely recovered from Covid shocks.

⑤ Lack of connectivity : BBIN project has gained momentum now after years of its announcement.

⑥ India's Discoms are already in dismal conditions - helping other countries in this scenario does not seem feasible

PM Modi's vision of One Sun One world one Grid can be realized only when there is greater coordination in energy sector among South Asian countries

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